

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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POWERS FOR SERVIAN ADRIATIC ACCESS AND ALBANIAN AUTONOMY

This Action Is Said to Make It Unlikely That an Attempt Will Be Made to Hold the Port of Durazzo

STIRS MONTENEGRO

Populace May Revolt to Unite That Country to Serbia—Envoys to Hear Terms of Turkey

LONDON.—The meeting of the ambassadors at the foreign office under the presidency of Sir Edward Grey has produced an agreement on the subject of the near East which has been accepted by their respective governments. The terms of this agreement have been officially stated, as follows:

The ambassadors have recommended to their governments and the latter have accepted the principle of Albanian autonomy, together with a provision guaranteeing to Serbia commercial access to the Adriatic. The six governments have agreed in principle on these two points. As far as the great powers are therefore concerned this issue has been reached mainly owing to the unity of purpose shown by the foreign office of Berlin and London. In face of this, it is unlikely that Serbia will push matters to extremities by an attempt to hold Durazzo. Indeed, the position of the allies is scarcely improving as time goes on.

One of the most curious developments of the war is the fact that rumors of trouble in Montenegro are becoming something more than rumors. The country is apparently thoroughly dissatisfied with the insignificant part played by the Montenegrin army, which has not succeeded in capturing the goal of all its hopes, Skutari, which is only 10 miles across the frontier. The capture of a few mountain forts along the frontier has been paid for dearly in losses of the army with the result that today the besieged Turks are probably better off than the besieging Montenegrins.

Rumors of possible revolution in Montenegro for the purpose of uniting that country to Serbia are rife. The Montenegrins, it must be remembered, are perhaps the purest Serbs in the Balkans and the union of these two crowns would give Serbia the port she so much desires on the Adriatic. This scheme may never come to anything, but wars have often strange endings for those who set out upon them.

The conference of envoys will meet again this afternoon, when it is expected that the terms on which Turkey is willing to treat with Greece, while the latter remains outside the armistice, will be before it.

BOARD TO DIVIDE COST OF BRIDGES

Judge Morton of the supreme court has appointed Samuel C. Bennett, A. P. Worthen of Weymouth and Dana Malone, formerly attorney-general, a commission to apportion among the municipalities of Boston, Chelsea, Winthrop and Revere and the Boston Elevated Railway Company and the Bay State Street Railway Company the cost of the new Chelsea and the Meridian street bridges, which amounts to \$400,000. All three appointed are lawyers.

FIREMEN'S ANSWER DELAYED

NEW YORK.—Presentation of the reply of the eastern railroad managers to their firemen's modified demands for increased pay and readjustment of working conditions was delayed until today, at the earliest, at the close of a long conference between the managers' committee and the employees' representatives late Friday. President Carter of the firemen's organization contends that the automatic stoker now in use is so far from perfect that it has no bearing upon the two-firemen request.

HORSES DRINK TODAY AT NEW ANGELL MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN



Mayor Fitzgerald and Francis H. Rowley at base of shaft dedicated before crowds in Postoffice square

Horses are drinking today at the new Angell memorial fountain, which was opened yesterday in Postoffice square by Mayor Fitzgerald and Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

As the mayor and Dr. Rowley stepped

on to the platform, an American flag was raised to the pinnacle of the shaft. When the formalities were over, horses were driven up to the fountain, each driver seeking to be the first to water his horse. "Babe," a black work horse, driven by Thomas J. Larkin, an employee of Adams & Swett of Roxbury, won the honors.

CANADA'S NAVAL BILL DEBATED VIGOROUSLY

Even While Objecting to Voting Fund for Great Britain's Ships Opposition Reveals Loyalty to Empire—Mr. Foster's Plea for the Government Is Feature

OTTAWA, Ont.—The debate on the Canadian naval-contribution bill continued this week until the adjournment for the holiday recess. The contributions from the opposition side served to make somewhat clearer the views held by some of the Liberals which led them to question the Conservative decision of the present direct contribution.

Hon. Frank Oliver, representing Edmonton in the northwest wheat lands, spoke for the consideration of the coast defense of Canada as the first duty; holding that the best service to the empire would thereby be effected. He referred to the European naval armament situation as indicating a need for Canada's preparing a "first line of defense" along her coasts which would bear the same relation to possible naval attack as does her small but well organized militia force bear its relation to possible attack by land.

A preceding opposition speaker, Mr. German (of a central Ontario district), reminded the House that Great Britain's army and navy expenditure for the last nine years had been \$2,000,000,000, and that at the same time \$300,000,000 had been deducted from her national debt. He deducted from this the unnecessary nature of any direct contribution from Canada to the already established navy of Great Britain and argued for a Canadian navy which

would be indicative of reasonable defensive precautions at any time, as is the militia force, and in the event of any war against the British interests, this navy would be ready to join the imperial navy wherever most needed.

Throughout even the opposition speeches, noticeable appreciation of the close connection of Canada with the rest of the empire was evident. Even those most insistent on coast defense of the Dominion as the first necessity, intimated their convictions of the inseparable mutual interests of the overseas dominions with those of the United Kingdom.

This has become such a dominant note

(Continued on page five, column one)

LEGALITY OF PENNY TUNNEL TOLL WILL BE TESTED IN COURT

Legality of the Boston Elevated Company's collection of a one cent toll from every passenger through the East Boston tunnel will form the basis of a test case which is expected to come before the court soon.

Representative Benjamin F. Sullivan of ward 1 will appear in court in answer to a summons because he refused to give a cent at the Devonshire street station of the tunnel last night.

The test case is of interest to thousands of persons who use the tunnel daily to and from their homes in East Boston, Chelsea, Orient Heights and other sections.

Mr. Sullivan refused payment on the grounds that there is nothing in the city ordinances or state statutes that warrants the collection of the toll or provides for non-payment.

For many years the residents of East Boston and Chelsea, who use the tunnel, have been making efforts to have the toll repealed.

CIVIC CARS TO BE STARTED
SAN FRANCISCO.—Mayor Rolph will be the motorman when the first car to enter service on the municipal street railway rolls out of the barns on Dec. 28. The highest man on the eligible list of applicants for the position of motorman will stand beside him.

WARD 19 PLAYGROUND CASE IS CONSIDERED BY FINANCE BOARD

No investigation is necessary at present of the alleged "land deals" in connection with the ward 19 playground sites, according to a report issued today by the finance commission in answer to a request of Mayor Fitzgerald, asking for such a procedure.

The report says in part: "No playground site has been acquired. When a playground site is selected, and is approved by the mayor, the commission will take action to protect the city against the payment of an excessive amount for the land."

"In 1911, the park commission requested the street commissioners to take by eminent domain two playground sites in ward 19. The street commissioners have not made this taking, and the mayor has not approved the request of the park commission. It appears that he has requested that commission to take a different site, and that they have refused."

"The finance commission knows of nothing in the park commission's action which invites criticism. It reserves the right to criticize the further action of any of the city officials in connection with the matter."

After receiving the report the mayor said:

"I am disappointed in the report. The finance commission asks the city to take land and then says it will investigate to determine what is the proper price to pay, which is a curious point of view, I think."

SUIT AGAINST BARRE COMPANY IS BEGUN

United States Attorney-General Wickensham authorized today Asa P. French, United States district attorney to take civil proceedings against Vernon Willey and Arthur Saville, connected with the East Barre Wool Combining Company of Barre, Mass., under the labor contract laws. Both men were held in \$1700 on a charge of having brought aliens into the country in violation of the labor laws.

Charles F. Choate, counsel for the defendants, who had offered to pay fines, asked that the criminal proceedings be dropped.

Assistant Dist. Atty. William H. Garland, who has charge of the case, says that fines which may be imposed upon the defendants under the civil action would amount to \$20,000.

NEGOTIATIONS GOING ON IN GERMANY AND BRITAIN ARE PRAISED



(Copyright by London News Agency)
PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA
Brother of German emperor recently paid private visit to London

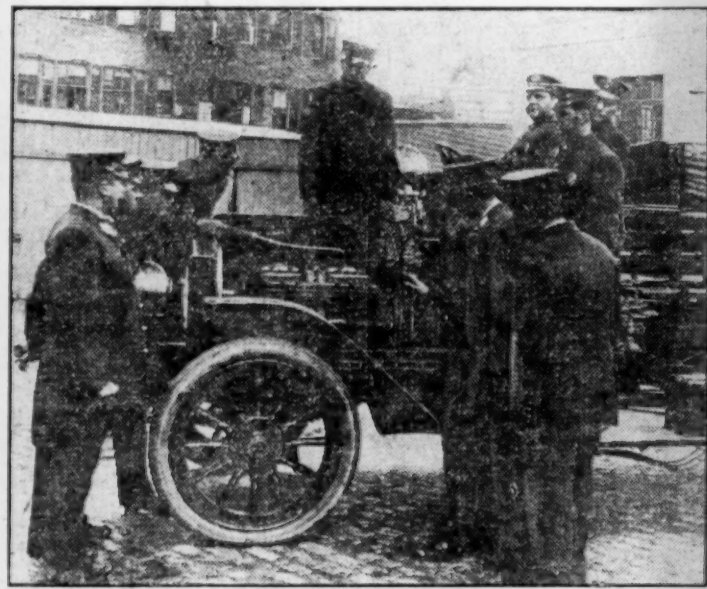
(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The remarks made by the foreign secretary, Herr von Kiderlen Waechter, in the Reichstag recently, with respect to the improvement in the relations between England and Germany, have been received with the greatest satisfaction.

The foreign secretary referred to the confidential negotiations now in progress between the two countries, and expressed the conviction that a complete understanding between the two countries is nearer attainment than on any previous occasion.

The private visit of the Kaiser's brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, to England, is also commented upon most favorably.

FIREMEN INSPECT AUTO ENGINE



Left of machine, left to right—Lieut. C. T. Driscoll, Lieut. W. H. Magner, E. P. Hoye and Thomas Lacey. On the machine—Demonstrator W. Connell. Standing at right—William A. S. Hughes, Lieut. C. B. Delano, Capt. L. D. Merrill. On machine—F. A. Cook, F. R. Brophy and W. F. Marquardt.

FIRE DEPARTMENT AUTO SCHOOL GIVES FIRST INSTRUCTION

Regular sessions of the new automobile school at fire headquarters are being held today and a number of prospective chauffeurs got their first instruction. Twenty Boston firemen who will take care of the motor propelled apparatus in the fire department were given a lecture by Prof. David L. Gallop of Worcester Polytechnic Institute in the new school last evening. The course will extend 20 days.

At the end of the course the men who prove efficient will be given licenses. Their instruction will consist of lectures with stereopticon views showing the various parts of the machine and practical work in the fitting up and the working of the different levers of the car. Not only the mechanism of motor ladder trucks, but of other machines will be explained.

The men who attended this morning's session included: Lieut. James J. Lunnay of chemical 11, Lieut. Patrick J. Laffey of ladder 11, Lieut. William Hart of engine 42, Lieut. James W. Mahoney of chemical 6, Lieut. Thomas W. Rose of engine 8, James W. McKinney of engine 41, Thomas F. McGowan of chemical 13, Carl F. Bode and Michael J. Murphy of chemical 5, and John T. Angell and Keiran L. Shaughnessy of chemical 11. In the afternoon the pupils will be Capt. Lorenzo D. Merrill, Edward P. Hoye and William F. Marquardt of chemical 11, Lieut. Chauncey B. Delano of engine 45, Lieut. Cornelius F. Driscoll of chemical 5, Lieut. William H. Magner of ladder 26, William A. S. Hughes of chemical 5, Thomas J. Lacey of engine 42, Frederick R. Brophy of engine 41 and Frank B. Cook of engine 34.

MAYOR CONNERY ESTABLISHES NEW FIRE SERVICE OFFICE

LYNN, Mass.—Mayor William P. Connery this morning established the office of third district chief in the fire department, appointing Capt. William F. Welch to fill the position. Mr. Welch will be stationed at the Broad street headquarters.

Lieut. Charles G. Sterling was advanced to fill the vacancy caused by Captain Welch's promotion, and Albert E. Fisher, a regular fireman, was advanced to a lieutenant.

Competitive civil service examinations for police department promotions and a public hearing for Thomas A. Harris, deposed as chief of the fire department of this city, are to be results of Mayor Connery's activity during his last weeks in office.

The city council, after receiving a petition signed by 512 voters, unanimously granted Friday the appeal for a general meeting under the provisions of the new city charter. The date set was Dec. 30. Mayor Connery received a communication from the civil service commission Friday stating that until the police department members promoted by him had passed competitive examinations the appointments would not be recognized by that commission.

ANDERSONS ARRIVE IN SEOUL, KOREA

(By the United Press)
SEOUL, Korea.—Lars Anderson, new United States ambassador to Japan, arrived here today on his way to Tokyo. Representatives of Governor-General Count Terauchi, and Consul General George H. Skidmore met the ambassador and his wife.

MR. BRANDEIS AVERS NEW HAVEN MONOPOLY IS SWAMPING SYSTEM

He Declares Efforts to Pay Dividends and Charges on Ship and Trolley Lines Are Depleting Its Finances

ONE REMEDY IS SEEN

Road Is Charged With Violation of Law and Breach of Its Promises—He Says Combination Must End

CHICAGO.—Louis D. Brandeis, attorney for the minority stockholders of the Boston & Maine railroad, who led the fight for them before the Legislature, the railroad commission and the courts of Massachusetts to prevent the absorption of that system by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, replied Friday evening to the statement made by President Mellen on Friday. Mr. Brandeis said:

"My struggle is and has been for six years against the policy of monopoly adopted by the New Haven, and the practice which that monopoly begets. It is a struggle against measures and not against individuals."

"The policy of monopoly in transportation is a policy, in my opinion, destructive of the best interests of New England. The deplorable condition of transportation in New England, the demoralized service resulting first in inadequate and delayed freight facilities and second in belated passenger trains was finally intensified by frequent wrecks."

"The weakened financial condition of the New Haven is inevitably the result of purchasing at grossly extortionate prices, steamship, trolley and railroad properties. When the folly of such purchases was made public five years ago there was one course properly open to the New Haven. It was to discontinue its policy of monopoly and to reduce the dividends which the extravagance in the New Haven's purchases of competing properties had prevented it from fully earning."

"For four years out of five—a period of unusual prosperity on the whole—the New Haven has shown a deficit on its own figures after payment of dividends. In order to keep the deficit as small as possible it has cut down the service and endeavored to make the people bear the burdens of mismanagement which should properly fall upon the stockholders."

"The New Haven today furnishes a complete lesson in the evils of monopoly."

(Continued on page four, column one)

HARVARD CLOSES FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Harvard University closes today for the holiday recess, and hundreds of students are departing for home. Recitations will be resumed Jan. 3. The men who do not leave the university will have the use of Foxcroft dining hall and the libraries in Massachusetts, Randall and Harvard halls. Special leaves of absence have been granted to several students.

President Lowell is to entertain members of the faculty and students at his new home Christmas eve in one of the largest informal celebrations of the holiday period.

COAL COMMITTEE OF IMPROVEMENT BODY TO ACT ON N. E. BOARD

Governor Foss today wrote Governor Bass of New Hampshire, saying that he had requested the coal committee of the United Improvement Association to act for Massachusetts in any joint action which might be taken by coal committees representing the New England states.

WORLD SUPREME COURT FOR PEACE PROPOSED

Henry B. McFarland Opens Second Session of International Arbitration Society With Hope All Nations Will Reach an Agreement for Settling Disputes

WASHINGTON.—Urging the immediate establishment of a world's supreme court to which all questions of international dispute shall be submitted for arbitration, Henry B. McFarland, former commissioner of the District of Columbia, today opened the second session of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes. He pleaded for cooperation and expressed the hope that before the Hague court meets in 1915 all nations will have reached an arbitration agreement.

These officers were elected: Honorary president, President Taft; president, Joseph H. Choate, New York; vice-president, Charles W. Eliot, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, James B. Scott, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Judge Schmidlapp, Cincinnati, O.

The executive committee was unanimously reelected.

Prof. Henry W. Rogers, dean of the law school at Yale, was introduced by

the presiding officer as "The man who has evolved a plan for the employment of our ex-presidents. He appealed for arbitration."

Thomas R. White of Philadelphia, William Dennis of Washington and Prof. Paul S. Riensch of the University of Wisconsin followed with speeches on arbitration and international peace.

The afternoon's program includes these addresses: William B. Hornblower of New York, "How Far are Wars Preventable by Arbitration and Judicial Settlement Resting Only Upon the Moral Sanction Underlying General International Law?" Robert Lansing of Watertown, N. Y., "The Relation of International Law to Fundamental Rights"; Prof. A. L. P. Dennis of the University of Wisconsin, "The Change in the Nature of International Controversies"; Omer F. Hershey of Baltimore, "The Line of Least Resistance in the Establishment of International Tribunals."

A banquet will be held tonight.

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MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

WORTH WHILE

Not what may happen to myself, today, Concerns me as I fare upon my way, But what shall happen each inquiring one Who meets with me before the day is done?

Shall they who look into my face, or hear My spoken word, own more of hope and cheer, Wear still a friendlier token in the eye Because I chanced to greet them, passing by?

I can recall, good brother—so can you!—Some morning when the world was fresh and new, Somebody gave us just a lit of song That made our skies more golden, all day long.

It is the tiny roots that feed the tree; No flower too small, if sweet, to glad the bee: The little gifts—a word of praise, a smile— They make the day so tenderly worth while.

THE TEST

Whatever of truth men in thought are pursuing, The proof of its worth must be found in the doing. We must put into practise the texts we are preaching For heaven, itself, may be had for the reaching.

Since during the last few months of his administration the President that is, is so nearly lost sight of by the public that is so intent on watching what the President is about to do, perhaps it might be well to shorten the interval between the election and the inauguration, thus relieving the retiring executive from the almost embarrassing position of trying to play the leading part, but with the spotlight turned on someone else.

OVERCROWDED

"The DeRiggers seemed to have an awfully crowded house last evening." "Yes, Miss DeRigger sent Captain Flash an invitation asking for the pleasure of his company for the evening and being a gallant man he could do nothing else but send his hundred men."

Eastward, also, the star of empire takes its way, in the form of the locomotive headlight. A new railway bridge over the Ganges at Dhuli, India, and costing somewhat more than a million dollars, has just been opened. As a trunk line this railway is more than a match for the elephant "trunk" line which has done service in that country for centuries.

GOLFICULTURE

The number of poor, abandoned farms Grows smaller, that is clear, For now men mow them and smooth them and sow them With golf balls every year.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—Eddie Foy, "The Daughter of Sunnyside Farm." MAJESTIC—Julius Caesar. PARK—Maggie Pepper. PLYMOUTH—George Arliss in "Disraeli." ST. JAMES—David Harum. TREMONT—The Rainbow.

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"The Argyle Case." COURT—"The Feathers." GARRICK—"Patience." HILTON—"The Kuchantrass." OLYMPIA—"The Million." OPERA HOUSE—"William Miller." LA SALLE—"Giri at the Gate." MEVICKERS—"Little Women." POWERS—"Years of Discretion." PRINCESS—"Bought and Paid For."

NEW YORK

ASTOR—Douglas Fairbanks. BELASCO—Frances Starr. CENTURY—"The Daughter of Heaven." COHAN—"Broadway Jones." COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play." ELIOTT—"Hindle Wakes." ELTINGE—"Within the Law." EMPIRE—"The Million." FORTY-EIGHT STREET—"Wm. Collier." FULTON—"The Yellow Jacket." GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper." HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags." HUDSON—"Mrs. Fiske." LIBERTY—"Milestones." LYCEUM—"Billie Burke." LYRIC—"Milestones." MANHATTAN—"The Whip." PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women." REPUBLIC—"The Governor's Lady."

BOSTON CONCERTS

Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., ninth concert Boston Symphony orchestra, Heinrich Warneke, soloist. Sunday—Symphony hall, 7:30 p. m., first performance "The Messiah," Handel and Haydn Society.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Saturday, 2 p. m., "Lucia"; 8 p. m., "Traviata."

NATURE NOTES

It may not in some features be The equal of the rest, But judged on "points" we must agree The hawthorn tree is best.

If it can make, inside and out, Its name and nature rhyme, The slippery elm tree is, no doubt, Quite difficult to climb.

He who chews gum, were he to choose, Would deem, it may be guessed, Of all the trees between the seas, The sweet gum tree, as best.

When fires have all the wooded land Of oaks and pines bereft, It's good to see, on every hand, The ashes all are left.

If you pine for apples, here's a line Whose truth one quickly sees, The apple-trees for which you pine Are not pine-apple trees.

EXTREMES

"I hear that the new contractor is very much opposed to labor organizations." "Yes, he won't even have a clock about his house that strikes."

Thomas Nelson Page is being put forward as the right man to fill the vacant post of ambassador to the court of St. James. His many thousands of brother novelists and poets in this country will now go to work with renewed courage, each inspired with the hope that he (or she) will "some day" be nominated for a similar honor.

INCONSTANT

In building a warship nowadays, The builders must be fleet, Or the styles will change while it's on the ways And render it obsolete.

The "egg war" now being waged by the Housekeepers League in the large cities of the country promises to spread until it includes butter as well. And if it shall, no doubt, a dollar's worth of butter will spread itself much further than it does now.

HOME AMENITIES

Avoidance of each thought that mars Will keep the household sunny; And there should be no "family jars" Except they're filled with honey.

It is reported that the first peace conference of the Turkish-Balkan delegates showed that an immense gulf separated them—say nothing of the Adriatic and other seas.

PASSED BY

Opportunity's knocking at every man's door, Both with and without true impunity, But it never will knock at the man's, any more, Who is "knocking" at kind opportunity.

There is probably no truth in the report that the wild animals of Africa have begun moving toward the most inaccessible portions of the jungle just because the result of the recent election will not make it necessary for the candidate of the Progressive party to remain in this country for the next four years.

PARADOXICAL

"What do you think of Graft's political methods?" "They are so questionable that they are unquestionably wrong."

The women now engaged in making the 140-mile "trudge" from New York to Albany to carry to the Governor a message on woman suffrage, represent but one of many movements "on foot" for securing the purpose they have on hand.

NOMENCLATURE

"We call our domestic Pansy because she is always scolding the pans." "And we call ours Diana after the mythological goddess who as a huntress was always scolding the woods."

OUTSTATE MEN MAY USE PASSES

SAN FRANCISCO—An order issued recently by the state railroad commission will enable representatives of railroads outside of California to continue the use of their passes within this state. The commission suspended a recent general order by which the interchange of passes between California common carriers and so-called foreign lines and steamship companies was forbidden.

BECOMING EMBEDDED IN ONE'S CENTURY THING TO BE AVOIDED

Unless One Is Progressive He Is Liable to Slip With His Period Into the World's Past

GOING AHEAD HELPS

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

THERE is always a danger that one may become embedded in a century and grow into it as into a mold. It is very easy to do so and under the most plausible forms, if not from the instinct for conservatism. There are a great many new things that are good, to deny it would be most unbecoming, but new men, new projects, new fashions have a strange tendency to be ridiculous. Walking very fast forward into the middle of a mistake has not the elements of real impressiveness. Has any one ever defined youth? Calves and dawn are two quite different conceptions. But one may hold virtuously to all these safe reflections and do it a little too tightly, forgetting meanwhile that the world moves. One may not care for this movement, but it is a necessary part of existence, quite as the multiplication table may have statements that irritate one, but there they are. A man may let his prejudices interlock with the tentacles of a century, a period, and be thoroughly satisfied with morals and politics, habits of society and ways of living that match his own. Home-grown appreciation is a remarkably sturdy plant. A man may persuade himself that as he has done so well he does; as he has voted and rolled his umbrella, so will he roll and vote through the comfortable, sunlit years. He does not care to change and does not believe that for any reason he ought.

In the meantime the multiplication table continues to express itself, effects fit causes; the world does not remain stationary, and as one's pet century slips into the past one may slip with it. Sometimes this is not so bad, but as a general thing when this happens one becomes indurated towards new impressions and unable to change one's mental position. The consequence is that, to use a common figure, one is left by the receding (or advancing) wave very much alone and, as a matter of fact, out of touch with one's proper environment. To permit this to happen is to do an injustice to one's self and to deprive one's self of one's rights. The reader may have noticed here and there in the periodical press of the day the word "progressive." It does not mean anything in

particular as it is often used, but the word is not without its uses in so far as it expresses men's instinct that it is not wholesome to remain stationary. "Progress" is not a new conception at all, but simply a reminder of what has always been a law. The word, to be sure, has become weakened in the hands of the ignorant and careless until it has become absolutely imperative to use it most sparingly and soberly. Yet however much it has been distorted and undignified by the million, the fact that it retains a shred of the idea of intelligent and fair advance is very important. It registers some sort of protest against backwardness and against reposing too long in one period of time and one stage of thought.

As the reader has no doubt observed, many of the vociferous apostles of "progress" are extremely offensive, having not as yet acquired the valuable art of mental digestion and having certain prejudices against good form. These, let us hope, will be taught and mollified by the merciful aeons, so that they dimly see the force of quality and the saving grace of knowledge. Notwithstanding this, the apostle of wholesome progress is not without his uses. Some very old particles are blown about by the wind, but they sometimes show its direction and tell us of the main subject, the wind. The "progressive" is a first rate indicator, not always of the truth, nor of real desire for justice, nor even of a sincere desire to tell the truth, but he is an indicator of something that fills the hearts of men, a craving for more light and a desire to walk freer and clearer of a used and past century. Almost every one has ideas of justice; they may be wrong; but it is important that one has them at all. The "progressive" reminds men that they run a danger of becoming embedded in their century and of being swept backward in its embrace.

One need not agree with him in very many respects; we may not agree with him in fact in any of the details of his trombone honk and yet one can thank him very sincerely for a real service, that of preaching the direction of the real movement. "We love him for his enemies," Ay, truly, we do. We love him for the confounded hosts of darkness; we love him for injustice stripped bare and mummified in its shame; we love him for the rancid contempt that meets him; we love him for the standard that he raises and that would be torn from him if he past could rule. The "progressive" may wear the wrong hat and have odd ideas about democracy's present virtues, but let us live patiently and sweetly with him. His face is turned the right way.

LOANS BY STATE FOR HOMES APPRECIATED IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Among the most popular of the South Australian legislative enactments designed for the assistance of the workers is the advances for homes act.

Under this measure loans are granted through the state bank to persons in receipt of not more than £300 per annum at a low rate of interest in enable them to erect, purchase or enlarge a dwelling house for themselves, or to discharge an existing mortgage. Advances are made to the extent of four fifths of the valuation, and the repayment by instalments may be spread over 42 years.

The act came into force in January, 1911, it being then stipulated that the advances granted in any one financial year should not exceed £100,000. This amount was, however, found insufficient to satisfy the demand, and during the 1911 session of Parliament it was increased to £300,000 annually.

The amount advanced since the act came into operation totals £531,063, distributed among 170 borrowers, the average amount for each being £300. Of the £300,000 available during the present financial year £114,113 has already been advanced. There are now about 150 buildings in course of erection under the act, and the payments by the bank to borrowers aggregate approximately £25,000 per month.

SCHOLARSHIP TO HARVARD

WASHINGTON—The scholarship to Harvard, which has been given for four years, will again be given to a boy of the secondary schools of Washington by the Washington Harvard Club. The scholarship is \$250.

PHILADELPHIA'S ADVANCE AS ART CENTER HAS BEEN RAPID

Significant Progress Made Under the Leadership of John E. D. Trask, Chosen Exposition Art Director

NO SUCCESSOR YET

PHILADELPHIA—In the eight years that he was connected with the academy of the fine arts in this city John E. D. Trask, who has resigned to become the director of fine arts at the Panama exposition, achieved excellent results in making Philadelphia an art center. This result is shown best in the acknowledgment by prominent artists and art critics everywhere of the fact that

the yearly academic exhibition of oil paintings is superior to similar exhibitions held elsewhere, not excepting the Pittsburgh exhibition. In recent yearly displays, most of the notable artists of the country have been represented by one or more pictures among the 600 to 1000 that graced the academy walls.

Artists of note have shown their latest work in this city while declining to place it in other exhibitions. Consequently, the events here have been noteworthy also for the number of famous artists who viewed the Philadelphia event. And the sales of pictures have been large and at highly satisfactory figures.

Before he came to the Academy of the Fine Arts, Mr. Trask was engaged in newspaper work in New York. His interest in art then was incidental to his literary work, but he undertook his duties as assistant secretary with a zeal that indi-

cated determination to make the Philadelphia exhibition more than a mere display of paintings. When Harrison S. Morris retired as secretary of the academy six years ago, Mr. Trask was elected to fill that position and he became actual manager of subsequent yearly exhibitions of oils.

In 1910 Mr. Trask represented the United States in the international exposition of Argentina, having charge of the splendid exhibition of paintings by American artists. He has been an active factor in every local art movement, bending his efforts to advance the cause of art in general and of Philadelphia art in particular. He has been a prolific writer on art phases and active as a public speaker on his chosen subject. He is also a member of the Art Club.

Mr. Trask is rated as a "progressive" in art. His duties will be to direct the exhibition of the fine arts at the Panama exposition in 1915, and this is expected to be the most notable art exhibit ever held in the United States.

No successor to Mr. Trask has been chosen, but William M. Fox, grandson of one of Philadelphia's ex-mayors, has been mentioned as a likely choice at the meeting of the academy directors in February.

"SEA AUTOMOBILE" THE LATEST THING IN SHIPS

SALT LAKE CITY—Not once since the turbine appeared on the scene in the marine engineering world, promising relief from the defects of the reciprocating engine, has so great an advance been made in that line as that of the "sea automobile," newest of ships, writes Arthur J. Briston in the Desert News. The recent appearance of the latter in New York and other great ports of the world aroused the observers of marine affairs. They are unanimous or almost so, in calling the ocean going motor driven vessel the forerunner of a revolution in navigation. There are now only two of these ships afloat, the Christian X, and the Selandia, but there will soon be others. Enthusiasts assert that in a few years they will drive from the seas altogether the reciprocating engine vessel and the newer turbine driven ship. Most nautical experts will not go so far as that, however, while conceding to the novelty the merits proved by successful experiment.

"Sea automobile" is a good term for the Selandia and the Christian X, but the reader must imagine an automobile in the shape of a steamship, 375 feet long and 33 feet wide. He must equip her with three masts, but he must by no means picture between the foremast and the mainmast or between the latter and the mizzenmast the funnels that are so familiar a feature of the ordinary ship.

The motorship carries no funnels. When a captain or a lookout sights the Christian X or the Selandia at sea or in port the first thing he does is rub his eyes. Then, if he is near enough, he hails her and wants to know what has become of her funnels. Captain Niss of the Christian X, reported on his arrival in New York from New Orleans the other day that he had been queried by every ship he had sighted as to what he had done with his smokestacks.

Like its land relative, the sea automobile burns oil, but fuel oil, not gasoline. Fuel oil is what is left of petroleum after the gasoline and the kerosene have been removed by distillation. Gasoline is not suited for use in marine power plants. Its volatile nature makes leaks from pipes or tanks dangerous to ship and crew and cargo. Residual fuel oil is safe from the possibility of forming an explosive mixture with the air. The by-products of combustion are discharged through apertures in the upper part of the mainmast and the smoke from the galley fires through the mizzenmast.

In non-technical language it may be said that the Christian X, and the Selandia are propelled by compressed air and crude fuel oil, highly expanded, hitting pistons. It may almost be said that the vessels "kick" themselves along, but the "kicks" come so rapidly and so continuously and are applied in such a manner by the proper coupling of the eight cylinders of the internal explosion motors that the progress of the vessels through the water is steady and smooth. There is no jerkiness in the movement.

spent the remainder of the time working in the homes of art patrons. This, however, did not bring a sou into the coffers of the institution which paid and maintained them, nor did it do anything whatever to advance its interests. Criticism was also made upon the state subsidies of theaters. The minister of fine arts was urged to consider the question of aid by money grants to some provincial theaters, and it was especially urged that there should be a central theater established where classical plays and the chef d'oeuvres of the nation could be produced at prices within the reach of all.

The cylinders are coupled in fours and are of 1250 horsepower to each series of four.

In virtually every respect the running of the new motor driven vessels marks an advance in economy over the steamship. For instance, in a steamship of the size of the Christian X, or her sister ship 45 men would be needed in the engine room to handle the 50 tons of coal she would burn every 24 hours of steady sailing. In the "sea automobile" only 10 men are required. This means a saving of at least \$350 a month in wages and food. The first cost of the ship is greater, but there is a saving in the end. According to an eminent New York engineer, "an oil engine ship is more expensive to build and equip than a steam engine ship. In the case of such large vessels as the Selandia and Christian X, the difference is as much as \$50,000. The East Asiatic company of Copenhagen, the concern for which these two vessels were built, estimated that there would be a saving of some \$25,000 per annum for each ship if engine with motors in place of steam engines.

DICKENS AS AN ACTOR, SUBJECT "Charles Dickens as an Actor" is the subject of a free illustrated lecture to be given in the lecture hall of the Boston public library by John J. Enright Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

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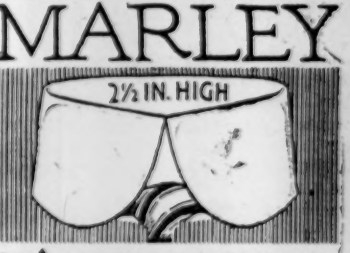
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WARD'S

Leading Events in Athletic World

DARTMOUTH HOCKEY PROSPECTS NOW LOOK PROMISING FOR 1913

Last Year's Freshman Squad Is Expected to Furnish Number of Good Players This Winter

MASON IS CAPTAIN

HANOVER, N. H.—That Dartmouth's hockey team of this season will surpass the teams that have represented the Hanover institution on the past few years is almost a certainty, judging from the caliber of the men who have reported for practice. With several veterans again in the running and valuable additions from the freshman team of last year enlarging the squad, it is the hope of Captain Mason and Coach Rock to develop a team that will make a strong bid for honors in the league, provided the games be played as scheduled.

With a week of practice afforded by the faculty pond, a mile from the gymnasium, the team is rounding into form, although but tardily, and an opportunity is given to get the first real line on the possibilities of the team. Mason, Wamaker, Tuck and Livermore have been seen at the forward positions, while Johnson has been retained at point. Wamaker and Tuck, the former Boston all-intercollegiate players, freshmen last year, are very fast, dribble well and are accurate with the puck in passing and shooting goals. They should make a clever pair of team-mates with Captain Mason. The fourth forward position is much in doubt with such men as Livermore, Frost, Pendleton and Dellinger, a varsity man last season, striving for the place. The advance line should be strong after the team has had the advantage of real practice for several weeks.

The defense will be strengthened by the eligibility of Donahue, who was a freshman last year. He should push Taylor, the first string goal tender, hard, and it is more than likely that the games of the latter part of the season will find him in the Dartmouth lineup. Bigelow is another defensive man who is playing a good game. Just what the plans for the team are cannot be found out from the management, who appear to hesitate, awaiting Columbia's decision. To overcome the disadvantages of such a late start, the team will spend the holidays in Boston and there has been arranged a number of games for the first regular game for the septet will be with the strong Princeton seven.

TECHNOLOGY AND HARVARD MEN ARE SUSPENDED

The registration committee of the N. E. A. A. U. held a meeting Friday night, at three members of the committee, J. Frank Farney, G. V. Brown and William C. Prout, being present.

The following Technology men were suspended for taking part in an unsanctioned wrestling meet in Weymouth: R. Seidinger, H. W. Treat, R. L. Smyth, Martin, C. A. Blodgett, E. P. Alexander, J. J. Kelley and H. R. Crowell. The following members of the Clapp Memorial gymnasium were suspended for taking part in the same meet: F. K. Veoli, A. A. Veli, A. M. Jennett, L. Galbo, H. Siron and B. Warren.

Nine Harvard men were suspended for competing in an unsanctioned swimming meet at the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. last Wednesday. They are: Cowin, Wentworth, Gilman, who is a shotputter; Putnam, Fullerton, Whitlock, assistant football manager; Greenough, Ball and Watson.

HUTCHINS DEFEATS WRIGHT

Constantine Hutchins, the national squash racket champion, representing the Tennis and Racquet Club, defeated Beals C. Wright of the Boston Athletic Association, 15-3, 15-2, 15-11, in squash rackets on the court of the Boston Athletic Association Friday afternoon.

BOSTON SIGNS WALSH

Another contract from a Boston American recruit has been received at the club's headquarters from G. E. Walsh. He played the outfield for Fall River last year and was rated as one of the finest batters in the New England league. He was also a base runner and fielder of note.

SWEENEY MAY TRAIN YALE

NEW YORK.—The Evening World says that M. F. Sweeney, the Hill school trainer, is being considered by Yale men, who think that, as a part of the general reorganization of Yale athletics which is contemplated, J. C. Mack of Chelsea, Mass., will have to go. Sweeney is the former world's champion high jumper.

PADDOCK SOLD TO MINOR LEAGUE

NEW YORK.—President Frank Farrell of the New York American league club announced Friday he had sold Infielder Paddock to the Rochester club of the International league. Paddock was purchased by Manager Wolverton in mid-season from the Dubuque club of the Three A league.

INDOOR MEET FOR N. E. A. A. U. MAY BE HELD SOON

Sub-Committee Appointed to See What Can Be Done This Winter—Name New York Team

An indoor track and field championship athletic meet for the N. E. A. A. U. is promised if the association delegates can see their way clear to hold such an event. Friday evening at a meeting of the championship committee, a sub-committee was appointed to consider the advisability of promoting the meet and to make tentative plans, provided the rental for the hall or place where it would be held would not be exorbitant.

This sub-committee consists of Hugh C. McGrath, Edmund R. Walsh and Walter Woodward.

The championship committee held its meeting primarily to select a team to send to the junior championships at New York on Jan. 4. The team selected is as follows: J. A. High, B. A. A. in the hurdles; L. T. Howe, North Dorchester A. A., in the 60-yard and 220-yard runs; Harry Lee, B. A. A., in the 1000-yard run; F. F. Barwell, B. A. A., in the running high jump; Joe Silva, B. A. A., and Henry Mahoney, B. A. A., in the two-mile run, and possibly, Charles Rice of the Powder Point school, if he can get in good shape, in the 60 and 220-yard runs.

Of the committee, those present were: Edward E. Babb, chairman, Joseph D. Conway, Edmund F. Walsh, Robert Mahady, M. F. Winston, Hugh C. McGrath and Thomas F. Riley.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Manager Hayden is said to be trying to secure Griggs who played first base a part of last season for the Cleveland Americans, to cover first for the Louisville club.

Manager McGraw is said to be anxious to secure waivers on Outfielder Beals Becker that he may farm him to some minor league club. There is practically no chance of his being able to secure the waivers.

It is rumored in baseball circles that the St. Louis Nationals may be sold before long. Other club owners in the league are said to be anxious to see a change in ownership there, due largely to the Bresnahan trouble.

Fred Clarke of the Pittsburgh Nationals begins his fourteenth year as a major league manager next spring. This makes him the dean of them all and few have ever made so great a success as he has. He has been with Pittsburgh all this time.

Manager Jennings says that the only members of last year's Detroit team that are sure of positions next year are Cobb, Crawford, Stanage and Dubuc. Cobb and Crawford say they don't want the positions unless they get big increases in their salaries.

Captain Sweeney of the Boston Nationals says that he expects great things of Maranville next year. The little shortstop certainly gave a wonderful exhibition of fielding and judgment last September and if he can bat will be a worthy successor to the great Herman Long.

President Fultz of the Baseball Players Protective Association has been forced to name two new representatives on account of the appointment of Huggins as manager of St. Louis and Evers of Chicago. The new men are Pitcher Harmon for St. Louis and Pitcher Renbach for Chicago.

TINKER AND BROWN TALK TERMS

CHICAGO.—Manager Joseph Tinker of the Cincinnati Nationals will meet Mordecai Brown here this afternoon to talk over a possible contract. Brown belongs to the Louisville team, but that team is willing to trade him and the only thing that will keep the pitcher from Cincinnati will be terms. Tinker is also awaiting word from Roger Bresnahan that he has settled his St. Louis dispute and is ready to sign his contract with Cincinnati.

JORDAN CLAIMS CHECKER TITLE

At the recent interstate checker match held in this city it was announced that Alfred Jordan, formerly of London, Eng., but now of Cedar Point, O., had deposited \$50 with the Canadian checker players to bind a match with any player in the world. Stewart or Ferrie of Scotland preferred, both being former world's champions. Nothing having been learned from either, Mr. Jordan states he will claim the title and defend the same against all comers.

GEORGE STANDING WILL RETIRE

NEW YORK.—George Standing, champion racket player of the world and the Racquet and Tennis Club professional, will retire from competition after Jan. 1, 1913, and will devote his entire time to his duties at the Racquet Club. With the exception of Tom Pettit of Boston, Standing is the oldest instructor of rackets and court tennis in the United States, and for several years has been recognized as the leading exponent of the game in professional ranks.

Former Crimson Leader Who Is Now Playing on the Fast Boston A. A. Seven



RALPH HORNBLOWER

CURLERS NAME SCHEDULE FOR COMING SEASON

NEW YORK.—The list of medal matches was issued by the Grand National Curling Club of America Friday for the season of 1913. On New Year's day the north vs. south of Scotland will be curled at Van Cortlandt park for the Dalrymple medal. The championship for the Mitchell medal, the Allen memorial medal and the Scots and other nations will be held later in the month at Schenectady and Utica, N. Y.

The Scots and Americans will be held at Van Cortlandt park for the John Patterson medal on Jan. 25. The international matches for the Gordon medal will be held the first week in February in this city. George W. Peene of this city was elected president of the organization at the meeting last night at the Caledonia Club. The schedule follows:

Jan. 1, north vs. south of Scotland, for Dalrymple medal, at Van Cortlandt Park; 12-18, championship club matches for Mitchell medal at Schenectady, N. Y.; 14, 18, rink matches for W. Fred Allen memorial medal at Utica, N. Y.; 20-27, Scots vs. other nationalities, place of holding to be named; 23, Scots vs. Americans, for John Patterson medal, at Van Cortlandt Park; Feb. 7, 8, international matches for the Gordon medal at Van Cortlandt Park; 12, 18, rink championship matches, open to clubs other than those affiliated with the Grand National Curling Club of America, at Van Cortlandt Park.

WESTERN DATES ARE GIVEN OUT

CHICAGO.—Representatives of the western conference universities adopted track, baseball and basketball schedules here Friday. The baseball games arranged include:

April 12, Northwestern and Ohio State at Columbus; 16, Indiana and Illinois at Champaign; 17, Iowa and Purdue at Lafayette; 18, Iowa and Indiana at Bloomington; 19, Iowa and Indiana at Bloomington; 23, Wisconsin and Indiana at Madison; 26, Ohio State and Purdue at Columbus; Indiana and Chicago at Chicago; 29, Illinois and Purdue at Lafayette.

May 3, Indiana and Wisconsin at Bloomington; 9, Wisconsin and Purdue at Lafayette; 9, Ohio State and Purdue at Lafayette; 10, Ohio State and Indiana at Bloomington; 13, Wisconsin and Purdue at Madison; 16, Chicago and Purdue at Chicago; 17, Ohio State and Indiana at Columbus; 21, Illinois and Indiana at Champaign; 24, Ohio State and Northwestern at Evanston; 28, Indiana and Purdue at Lafayette.

June 3, Indiana and Purdue at Bloomington; June 6, Chicago and Purdue at Lafayette.

The first outdoor track meet of the year will be held at Evanston on May 10. Purdue will meet Wisconsin at Madison on May 13 and Wisconsin will compete with Illinois at Champaign on May 16. The Chicago-Illinois meet was set for May 24 at Chicago.

GOLFERS TO HAVE NEW CLUBHOUSE

CHICAGO.—Chicago golfers are to have a new \$75,000 clubhouse. The directors of the Chicago Golf Club have voted a bond issue of \$100,000 for a club to replace the one that was burned last September.

PHILADELPHIA GETS PITCHER

PHILADELPHIA.—Charles Dooin, manager of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club, announced Friday that he had purchased Charles Schneider, a pitcher, from the Louisville American Association club.

PRINCETON FIVE VICTORIOUS

NEW YORK.—Princeton defeated New York University at basket ball on the New York University court Friday night by a score of 39 to 17.

TRIAL EIGHTS RACES SHOW MUCH PROMISE FOR VARSITY EVENT

Material at Both Cambridge and Oxford Universities Appears to Be Above the Average Standard

ONE AMERICAN OUT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The last event of importance in the rowing calendar of the Michaelmas term at Oxford and Cambridge is the race between the trial eights. As a preparation for the composition of the university crews, both presidents spend a considerable time during this term in searching for new or hidden talent, and when each has reduced his selection down to the extent of two eights he arranges a race between them over a course of two to 2½ miles. The result of this, though at first sight unimportant, has a very direct bearing on the choice of the university eight, and a man showing good form in this race is sure to have an extended trial, whether he be in the winning or losing crew.

At Cambridge, the president, R. Le Blanc Smith, prior to the formation of his two crews, had given a trial to about 80 oarsmen. His efforts were certainly rewarded, for he got together two eights, not only very well matched, but distinctly above the average. This augurs well for the light blue crew, for besides several promising trial eight men the following old blues are still in residence: R. Le Blanc Smith, S. E. Swann, C. E. Burnand, J. H. Goldsmith, and R. S. Shove. If all five retain their places in the eight, the president should have no difficulty in filling the remaining three thwarts. The race between the two trial eights was the closest on record, and incidentally it may be mentioned that it was the fifty-first annual contest.

The crews were stroked by Messrs. Garnett-Botfield and H. W. Arden of Eton and Radley respectively, and the verdict went in favor of the former by the narrow margin of two feet. Garnett-Botfield was the only freshman rowing, and Arden was stroke of the Radley eight. Three colonial oarsmen were in the crews, L. A. Patinson (Australia), J. Ayloff (South Africa), and R. Gould (New Zealand), the last two being in the winning boat. The names of the winning crew are as follows: D. I. Day (bow), R. Gould, J. Ayloff, C. S. Clark, C. E. Burnand, W. M. Askwith, H. Roper, A. C. F. Garnett-Botfield (stroke), D. W. Milligan (cox).

The Oxford trial eights like their rivals at Cambridge had a very close race. Oddly enough the two crews were stroked by the same two men as last year, R. B. Quiller-Couch and R. W. Fletcher. The verdict however was on this occasion reversed, and the crew of the former won a very close race by only eight feet in very fast time. The rowing was strong and good, and though there were defects, at times conspicuous, the Oxford president should turn out a very good crew next March.

A number of old Blues are still available, so that the trial eights men will have to be very good to secure places. Of last year's university crew the following are still in residence: L. G. Wornall (president), E. R. Burgess, C. L. Baillieu, A. M. Wedderburn, B. R. Quiller-Couch and R. W. Fletcher. These two places at least will have to be filled up. In the two trial eights Australia was represented by two oarsmen, H. K. Ward and C. L. Baillieu, while America had J. D. Hayes of Princeton University. It was remarkable that there was not one Eton freshman in either crew, though Fletcher, Burgess and Wedderburn hail from that school. The names of the winning crew are A. E. Hodgkins (bow), J. W. Dixon, R. P. Hankinson, T. Gillespie, G. Hellyer, C. L. Baillieu, A. H. M. Wedderburn, B. R. Quiller-Couch (stroke), J. D. Fergusson (cox).

The university boat race will probably take place March 14 or 15, and as far as can be seen at present both crews will be good, with the chances slightly in favor of Oxford. There may, however, be some difficulty in making good the loss of their successful stroke, R. C. Bourne.

SPRINGFIELD IS AFTER BIG MEET

SPRINGFIELD.—Dr. J. H. McCurdy, athletic director at the Springfield Y. M. C. A., has sent letters to the presidents of the athletic associations represented in the New England Intercollegiate Association, asking each to express whether or not his college was desirous of having a track field here in Springfield, as the location for next season's track and field championships of the association. The games have been held at Pratt field during the past two years, and last season the sum of \$554.58 was turned over to the association, which is said to be the largest amount ever derived from the annual games.

Dr. McCurdy understands that, at the annual meeting of the New England Intercollegiate Association in Boston, next February, an effort will be made to have the meet go to Worcester. He proposes to show in advance that there is no demand on the part of the colleges for any change in location.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

As we approach the end of another year we naturally look back and note the progress made. A most interesting article appeared in the November issue of Ladies' Golf entitled the "Championships of the Last Century," by A. M. Starkie-Bence. Many of the people mentioned in it are personally known to those of our lady players who have competed in Great Britain and as they will naturally be interested I have taken the liberty of quoting the article in full. It will be remembered that The Ladies' Golf Union celebrates its coming-of-age next spring, the twenty-first tournament taking place at Lytham and St. Annes, the scene of the first championship.

What do the young golfers of the present day know of the labors and difficulties of the first pioneers of the L. G. U. championship—of those stirring times when ye royal and ancient game was really a game and not the business of life that it has now become? Perhaps some of our young players of these days hardly know the links their predecessors struggled over to gain the coveted title of champion in 1893. It was a proud moment when our respective clubs thought our play sufficiently sound to ask us to go to St. Annes-on-Sea, and uphold their honor in the first ladies' championship. What a difference from the present day!—44 entrants playing over a nine-hole course, twice round, and measuring only 424 yards for the double round. Newcastle, County Down, totalled but 4421 yards, Royal Portrush (in 1895) 4097, Great Yarmouth 4183. But Gullane raised the standard to 4863, and the Cinque Ports course at Deal to 5962; by which one can trace that the

lengths thought to be a true test of women's powers have increased more and more.

Would it be of interest here to state the lengths of the St. Anne's holes in that pioneer championship? They were 244 yards 221, 328, 182, 207, 337, 129, 272 and 221.

I recall the difficulty of the first hole and the last, of that turf banked up erection called a "cop," bordered on each side with a ditch of sand. In the middle of the cop there were steps with a hand-rail against which we invariably drove and cannoned back to be dead in that abominable trap, the ditch. The other bunkers on the course were mild, at least in these days we should call them so. But in those first days they seemed impossible to get out of.

We were a merry little crew, full of fun and laughter, whether beaten or winners of our matches, but we were one and all struck by the perfection of Lady Margaret Scott's golf and beautiful style. One old golfer present called it "a poem," and it certainly taught us all a lesson and gave us a standard to try and work up to for the next year. That Lady Margaret romped in the winner in the championship in the two succeeding years is now old history.

The 1894 venue was Littlestone, a veritable Sahara of bunkers and sandy traps, yet with turf only equalled at Gullane. The number of entrants was doubled and games harder, whilst all round was clearly to be seen the lesson of the first championship had been well digested in every branch of the game, but Lady Margaret was still head and shoulders above all comers. How the wind galed day after day, how those wretched little rabbits seemed to make scrapes just when our ball wished to poise itself (or shall I say rather, bury itself).

Anyway we were all merry as crickets and played much more sound golf. Who shall forget the celebrated golf verses that emanated from a little nest of players.

Now Lottie Dod, so neatly shod, Stands forth upon the tee.
On Tennis green she is the Queen,
At golf what will she be?

Mrs. Stanley Stubbs on the green has rubs, Which she takes with a subtle benign;
Though golfing of late has turned her pate,
Yet singing is more in her line.
Now Starkie Bence with drive immense,
Clears both canal and bunker.
But on the green it will be seen,
The little hole will funk her.
(N. B.—It has not for years, I'll put you all a match! S. B.)

The 1895 Portrush championship saw many more new lights, and matches with Lady Margaret were no longer so one-sided. The course, too, was very difficult and a thorough test of both the game and players. Many consider that the course, as then played was far more difficult than the one played in later years. At the close of this championship was inaugurated the first international match—England vs. Ireland.

In 1896 the little band of seekers of championship honors encamped at Hoyalake—that land of John Balls and Hyltons. Tight matches were a great feature of this championship, especially so in the third round, where the sixteenth hole saw the end of five matches, and six matches ended on the seventeenth green. After many close matches and by sheer good play and judgment, Miss Paece was hailed the winner. The length of the championship course was reduced by the Royal Liverpool Golf Club to 4730 yards as against their usual total length of 5753.

Eighteen hundred and ninety seven was a year of diamond jubilee and ladies golf on a Scotch course—to wit, Gullane. What a course and what golf! It really was splendid. Miss Orr, the winner, her sister, Miss A. Maxwell, and many more were really a treat to watch. No time lost over any shot, whether in a bunker or bad lie, and mostly outpopped the obedient guggle quite merrily.

Then in 1898, Great Yarmouth invited the L. G. U. to hold their championship over their very difficult course—rendered thus difficult by the extraordinary weightiness of the sand, and its inclination in a wind to blow into bunkers of its own making in most unlikely spots. Added to which the somewhat erratic rifle shooting by the militia, at the butt running parallel to the second and third holes, made one a wee bit jumpy! Miss Lena Thompson of Wimbledon fame, annexed the coveted title after many tough games.

To my thinking 1899 took us to by far the hardest course yet, till then that the ladies aspiring to the title of champion had been asked to play over, Newcastle, County Down. A glorious course of gigantic bunkers and carries—bristling with difficulties when off the line. In that year the championship was won by a little girl with her hair down her back, Miss May Hazlet (now Mrs. Ross), who has since come through two other championships successfully. And with this victory of the rising generation the championships of the nineties came to a fitting close.

M'GRAW TO PLAN TRIP
NEW YORK.—Manager J. J. McGraw will be back here next week and begin making his plans for the spring training trip. He has a week off from his vaudeville engagement and will have a chance to get things in shape. He will take between 35 and 40 players with him. It has been definitely decided that the Giants will go to Marlin as usual.

MORNINGSTAR DEFEATS SLOSSON
PITTSBURGH.—Ora Morningstar of this city defeated George Slosson of New York Friday night by a score of 40 to 162 in a contest at 18.2 billiards. Morningstar had a high run of 132 and an average of 20. Slosson's high run was 40, average 8.2-20.

PENNSYLVANIA GYM TEAM HAS SEVEN IN SCHEDULE FOR 1913

Manager C. J. Brinton Is Also Trying to Secure Date With Brown University at Providence

MEETS YALE TEAM

PHILADELPHIA.—That the University of Pennsylvania gymnastic team is to have a busy season this coming year is apparent today following the announcing of the schedule by Manager C. J. Brinton of the squad. Manager Brinton has booked seven meets for the Red and Blue gymnasts, besides the intercollegiate, including duals with Navy, Yale and Columbia.

Manager Brinton is also endeavoring to arrange a meet with Brown some time in February, and expects soon to complete these negotiations. This meet will be held at Providence.

The schedule opens with a quadrangular exhibition meet at Haverford Jan. 18. Yale, Princeton and Haverford competing besides Pennsylvania. Nearly a month then elapses, when, in February, Rutgers is met. March is the busy month, when six meets are booked. The intercollegiate championships are to be run off at Princeton on March 28. The Pennsylvania schedule follows:

Jan. 18—Quadrangular exhibition meet between Haverford, Yale, Princeton and Pennsylvania, at Haverford, Pa.
Feb. 11—Rutgers, at Weighman Hall.
March 4—Navy, at Annapolis, Md.
March 11—Yale, at Weighman Hall.
March 18—Princeton, at Princeton, N. J.
March 21—Columbia, at New York.
March 28—Intercollegiate championships, at Princeton, N. J.

NEW YORK SEVEN AND B. A. A. MEET

The Irish-American A. C. of New York, which has been one of the leaders in several branches of sport for many years, will make its debut in the game of hockey tonight when it will present a team to play against the B. A. A. seven in a challenge match at the Boston Arena. For years athletes representing these two organizations have been keen competitors on track and field and a natural rivalry exists which has now spread to the hockey teams.

The B. A. A. seven, which many followers of the sport consider to be without a peer among the amateur teams now playing the Canadian game, is picked by a majority of the local followers of hockey to win tonight. The visitors will put on a team, however, which will make the local club play the game every minute. It has been practicing for this match for several weeks and advance reports from New York state that it feels confident of defeating the B. A. A. seven.

It will be a fast and close game from start to finish and as the visitors have a number of clever veterans of the game playing with them they may surprise the Union wearers by their fast team play. The game will be played in two 20-minute halves and will start at 8.15 sharp. The teams will line up as follows:

B. A. A. IRISH-AMERICAN
Hornblower, F. W. L. W. Stiekney
Clifford, R. L. C. Macdonell
Hicks, L. C. E. C. Harmon
Leslie, L. C. F. W. Leppitt
N. Foster, C. E. P. Garon
H. Foster, C. B. Kinsella
Catterbury, C. B. Mitchell

CUTLER TO MEET ZBYSZKO

The first world's heavyweight wrestling championship held in New England in many years will be decided Dec. 25 in Mechanics building, when Charley Cutler, the American heavyweight champion, will tackle Zbyszko, the "Mighty Pole," who has claimed the title since the retirement of Champion Frank Gotch. Zbyszko and Cutler are easily the best representatives of Europe and America, and while Zbyszko will have some 10 pounds the advantage in weight, Cutler will have the speed and ambition, and will be wrestling for the greatest prize that can come to any athlete, the world's championship.

MARKED DOWN GRIFFIN FURS

and FUR COATS For Men and Women Are Now Selling at

Genuine January Mark-Down Prices

Also Ladies' Hats and Mackinaw and Cloth Coats for Men and Women. Big line of Umbrellas, Canes and Gloves at attractive prices.

Geo. L. Griffin & Son 368 & 370 Washington St. Opp. Bromfield Street

Brodil 319 Washington Street Opposite Milk Street

For Dress Suits and Tuxedos

We use a line of wools of the same sterling quality as worn by our ancestors, but with added charm and grace of fin de siècle designing and tailoring. Inspection and patronage respectfully invited.

MR. BRANDEIS AVERS NEW HAVEN MONOPOLY IS SWAMPING SYSTEM

(Continued from page one)

In the short period of 10 years the most profitable railroad property in the country has been brought into such condition that the complaints against its service are well-nigh universal and its financial condition has become seriously impaired.

"The relief to New England is possible only by putting an end to the monopoly which has created the present demoralization of transportation. And this process of monopolization has been marked by a persistent violation of law and a repeated breach of promises solemnly given.

"It must be supposed that the people of New England have indeed short memories when it is asserted that passenger fares have been reduced. Increases in fares were made on both the New Haven and Boston & Maine July 1, 1910, which placed upon the traveling public an added burden of over \$1,500,000. Many freight rates have also been increased and particularly have we been denied those low rates which we previously had and were entitled to by reason of the water lines to New York."

Mr. Brandeis first said: "Water competition," and, seeing the humor in its double meaning, he added: "We were robbed of competition on the Atlantic as completely as we were of competition on land, and today there is not a single steamship line between New England and New York city in which the New Haven does not exert control either through absolute ownership or effective interest."

Norman H. White Says Mr. Mellen Is Defender of Independent Monopoly

Norman H. White, chairman of the state commission on economy and efficiency, today said for the Monitor:

"Mr. Mellen has conceived the idea that those persons that oppose the monopoly of which he is the head bear him some personal enmity. This is entirely unfair; personally, I believe that Mr. Mellen is a most lovable gentleman. He nevertheless, unfortunately for himself, is the spokesman and the mouthpiece for a huge and unconscionable transportation monopoly from which the citizens of New England are anxious to free themselves.

"I am sure that Mr. Mellen cannot consider that the rulings of Attorney-General Malone of Massachusetts; that the message of Governor Guild in 1906, and the report of Governor Douglas, from the commission on commerce and industry, condemning his policies, are the statements of agitators.

"Neither can I see by any amount of newspaper advertising which is paid for out of the New Haven treasury, or how any amount of clever newspaper writing can reconcile Mr. Mellen's arguments with the unanimous decision of the supreme court of Massachusetts; neither can I see how his arguments can annihilate the fact that Colonel Roosevelt and Attorney General Bonaparte pressed a suit most vigorously against the New Haven monopoly "in restraint of trade and commerce" for over a year. Indeed, although this suit was dropped by Attorney General Wickensham the department of justice is even now making further investigations, and while these investigations are going on both Mr. Mellen and the public are deeply interested in the work of the United States interstate commerce commission concerning which investigation Commission Prouty says: "It is a grave question as to whether conditions under that state of monopoly will be or can be as favorable as where competition exists," and while this investigation is going on, the United States Congress is making a similar investigation, and the New York federal grand jury is also sitting.

"It does not seem to me, in view of past and present conditions, that Mr. Mellen has taken a very opportune time to attempt to take the public into his confidence for the first time in a long series of years."

Mr. White continues: "Mr. Mellen graphically outlines our dependent situation and our disadvantage as against New York is aptly brought forth. Governor Guild and Governor Douglas also knew this. They love New England as much as any other citizens. When the Boston & Maine trolley bill was defeated Governor Guild in a special message to the Legislature June 23, 1906, said:

"I congratulate you on the defeat of a measure that would have sanctioned the possible consolidation of all transportation in Massachusetts under the control of a single corporation. The present railroad situation however is most unjust and inequitable. Our steam railroad system is forbidden to meet the competition of electric street car lines by purchase or control of their stock, but another controlled by men who are not citizens of Massachusetts is not only permitted to exercise that privilege, but is exerting it today to such an extent that healthy competition in western Massachusetts is already throttled.

"Slowly, surely, the control of our own railroads, the control of the passage to market of every Massachusetts product, the control of the transportation to and from his work of every Massachusetts citizen is passing from our hands to those of aliens.

"I therefore urge upon you with all the strength that is in me the passage of some legislation giving relief from this grave injustice. Let Massachusetts

announce that transportation within her borders is in the future to be controlled by the people of Massachusetts and not by men beyond the reach of her law and the inspiration of her ideals."

"There is no agitation to mislead the people. The agitation goes back to this message: 'The aims and policy of the New England lines management were clear to the public even then as they are now. As a result of this message three days later the following letter was sent to the State House:

"June 27, 1906.
"Representative Joseph Walker, Esq.
"My Dear Mr. Walker—I have communicated with Mr. Mellen by telephone and got from him the following: 'Mr. Mellen authorized Mr. Choate to state to the Legislature that they will not enter upon further acquisition in Massachusetts, other than those already contracted for, or build any trolley lines excepting such as are now under actual construction until such times as the merger question has been settled. Mr. Mellen is willing if the committee desires it, to furnish a list of properties already contracted for or under construction to avoid any future misunderstanding.' Yours very truly,
CHARLES F. CHOATE, JR."

"So far as I am able to learn, the western trolleys bill had nothing to do with the situation, as stated by Mr. Mellen. The Legislature adjourned without action. What happened is now common knowledge. It is true that the attorney-general began proceedings, and it is true that by a unanimous decision the supreme court of Massachusetts, in May, 1908, ordered the New Haven road to divest itself of its trolleys. Nearly 500 miles of trolley line had been purchased by the New Haven under its Connecticut charter, contrary to Massachusetts law.

"In 1893, according to the report of the New Haven road to its stockholders, is the following statement:

"The rapid application of electricity as a motive power upon the highways naturally brings the attention of railroad managers to the competition thereby created with existing steam roads."

"In July, 1901, the New Haven company authorized a committee, consisting of the then president and Messrs. Taft and Brush, to consider and act with full power as to plans for uniting into one system, operated by a corporation to be controlled by this company, certain lines of electric railway constructed and about to be constructed."

"In October, 1903, this committee made the following report:

"This company (the New Haven) advanced from time to time, under the direction of the committee, certain funds for the construction and extension of the lines, and bonds were issued on the various lines so extended and connected, with the final result that the money advanced by this company has been repaid to it, except the sum of \$15,000, which the company has invested in the property. In return for this investment the company has received and now holds a majority of the stock of the Worcester & Connecticut Eastern road, to wit, 2501 shares, which gives this company control of the property."

"This was the beginning of the New Haven's purchases of trolleys in Connecticut and in Massachusetts.

"Mr. Mellen now says 'that no trolley line has been bought by the New Haven to suppress competition,' although by the New Haven's own report it was recognized worthy of the attention of the road, of the competition of electricity as a motive power.

"Mr. Mellen is absolutely mistaken when he says that his company desired a merger or consolidation in 1908 after they had acquired nearly 40 per cent of the Boston & Maine stock without obtaining legislative consent.

"The report of the commission on commerce and industry shows clearly that the New Haven did not desire, as stated by Mr. Mellen, a consolidation, but wished to control the Boston & Maine by holding the illegally purchased stock. "This was precisely what the New Haven accomplished in the year 1909 through the device known as the Boston Railroad Holding Company. Mr. Byrnes and other officers of the New Haven several times stated in 1908 that they wished to preserve the identity of the Boston & Maine railroad under its separate organization. Mr. Byrnes' recorded statements in the year 1908 prove this beyond dispute.

"As to the steamship lines acquired by the New Haven during Mr. Mellen's regime which were never owned by leased lines I might mention the Hartford & New York Transportation Company, the Joy Line, the Bridgeport Steamship Company, the United States Transportation Company and others; but regardless of the fact whether the sound steamship lines were leased lines or not, the fact is that they were at one time operated by independent railroad companies to New York, and are now under one control.

"These lines gave the citizens of New England several independent water and rail routes between New York and Boston and intermediate cities.

"As to passenger rates on the Boston & Maine, they were raised in 1910 shortly after the New Haven had acquired control of this system, and a very long time after the New Haven had acquired actual control. When Mr. Mellen 'took charge' it was not material as a technicality. When he 'took control' is the real question. It may be that these rates were increased prior to Mr. Mellen's actual election as president.

"As a complete answer to Mr. Mellen's contentions, the following quotation from Chairman Prouty of the interstate commerce commission, at the hearing in Boston, July 1, 1912, is of public interest:

"This proceeding is really an investigation into general railroad conditions in New England. Since the taking over of the Boston & Maine railroad by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, especially since the New Haven railroad came into virtual management of the Boston & Maine railroad, the commission has received a great many complaints, usually as to the service, and

the allegation has been that this was due in some way to the merger.

"In consequence of these complaints, some six months ago we sent an agent into New England with instructions to investigate the situation and report. His report revealed a condition of things which led us to believe that an investigation ought to be made.

"The railroad transportation of New England has come to be almost a complete monopoly. There is no other part of this country, where the same territorial extent and the same commercial interests are involved, in which the same condition of monopoly exists.

"It is a grave question as to whether conditions under that state of monopoly will be or can be as favorable as where competition exists.

"The investigation which the commission proposes to undertake will finally divide into three general heads. There will be:

"First. The financial aspect of the subject. We propose to trace the his-

tory of the various combinations, absorptions and leases by which this monopolistic condition has been brought about.

"There is, second, what may be termed the traffic aspect of the question: The inquiry how the rates, practices and regulations in New England compare with those in other parts of the country where transportation conditions are somewhat the same as here.

"There is, third, and finally, the question of service. How does the service which is rendered the public here compare with that elsewhere? Upon that point the commission is dependent, of course, upon the shippers."

Out State Control of the New Haven Is Cause of Distrust Says J. B. Russell

Agreeing with Mr. Mellen that New England must fight for the maintenance of its industries and transportation facilities,

Tremont St.
near West

Chandler & Co.

Silk Hosiery

Value	All
2.25	1.39
Pair	

Tremont St.
near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
near West

1425 Pairs of Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose, made by one of the most celebrated manufacturers of fine silk hose, silk underwear, and silk gloves in this country.

These hose have fashioned wide tops, lisle double spliced soles, extra high spliced heels, extra spliced toes and other reinforcements that go to make a silk stocking serviceable.

MARK-DOWN Leather Goods

About One Hundred Pieces, including	
Leather Work Baskets.....	Value 3.00
Leather Traveling Clocks.....	Value 5.00
Traveling Slippers, leather case.....	Value 3.00
Leather Muff Purses.....	Value 3.50
	1.95

About One Hundred Novelty Pieces	
Leather Vanity Bags.....	Value 2.50
Leather Jewel Boxes.....	Value 2.50
Leather Hand Bags.....	Value 2.50
Imported Clocks.....	Value 3.50
	1.50

About One Hundred and Seventy Pieces	
Leather Hand Bags.....	Value 4.50
Leather Vanity Bags.....	Value 3.95
	2.95

Silk Scarfs from Paris

Values 2.00, 2.25 and 3.00	
Silk chiffon, some with satin stripe borders, others plain hemstitched, 2½ yards long. Less than two hundred of them	1.50

From France, Long White Gloves

12 Button Length	WHITE FRENCH GLACE GLOVES—"Princess" quality, finished with Cleopatra buttons at wrist; the very latest model, made to order in Paris.	Values 2.25 3.00	1.95
16 Button Length			

20 Button Length	FINE GLACE GLOVES—"Princess" quality, extra full cut arms and finished with Cleopatra buttons at wrist.	Value 3.25	2.25
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The glace gloves are the soft, flexible skins, famous for the durable and cleansing qualities.

20 Button Length	REAL KID GLOVES—Black and white—fine flexible quality—fashioned in the very latest of the French models.	Value 4.00	2.95
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CAPE GLOVES, one clasp, mannish cut, best shades of tan, 85c

Coat Sweaters

Values 6.00, 6.50 and 7.00

Heavy Shaker Knit Sweaters with convertible collars, roll collars and sailor collars. Plain Stitch Sweaters, of pure wool, finished with pockets—colors maroon, oxford and white.	5.00
---	------

Double Width Silk Charmeuse

Value per yard 2.00

The most fashionable of all silks for afternoon and evening wear. More than twenty shades. Samples now shown. Deliveries made after Christmas.	1.25
--	------

Sheffield Plate

A purchase of splendid quality Sheffield Plate at prices that would be exceptional in mid-July—Chandler & Co. are most fortunate in being able to offer this beautiful ware at the time when really fine quality Sheffield Plate for gifts is most sought for.

The reorganization of the business of one of New York's largest makers gave Chandler & Co. the opportunity to secure their stock on hand and at a very low figure.

Sandwich Plates.....	7.00	3.50	Well and Tree Plates.....	28.00	16.50
Bon Bon Dishes.....	4.00	2.25	Rail Serving Trays.....	18.00	12.50
Sugar Holders.....	2.00	1.25	Tumbler Coasters.....	75	.50
Bread Trays.....	7.50	5.50	Fern Dishes.....	5.00	3.50
Meat Platters.....	6.00	4.50	Wall Sconces.....	10.00	6.75
Gravy Boats.....	8.00	5.50	Sugar Shakers.....	4.00	2.50
Vegetable Dishes.....	7.50	5.00			

Plateaux of sterling silver deposit in various sizes. Value 8.50 4.95

Imported Marabout

Capes, black and natural, finest quality, satin lined, new models.	Value 10.50	7.50
Stoles, black and natural, 5 strands, 2 yards long.	Value 6.50	4.50

Neckwear at 1.50

Shadow Lace Stocks, hand embroidered.
Batiste Jabots, real Irish Lace trimmed.
Dutch Collars, of real Irish Lace and emb. batiste.
Artificial Roses and Violets.
Sets, hand emb. and net.
Robespierre Collars of satin, embroidered.
Chemisettes and Guimpes.
NOTE—Many of the above are exact copies of 2.50 and 3.00 French models.

MARK-DOWN French Jewelry

Long Gun Metal Chains, jeweled with cut rhinestones.	Values 2.50 and 5.00	All 1.95
Pendants and Chains of sterling silver and French gold.	Values 3.50 to 5.00	
Real Coral Beads, with clasps.	Values 2.50, 3.50, 4.50	

Also Pearl Beads, with clasps. There are 150 strings.	Values 1.00 and 1.50	65c
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Negligees and Kimonos

Silk Kimonos, hand embroidered in beautiful pastel colorings.	Worth 10.00	7.90
Creme de Chine Negligees, fine quality silk, silk lined and trimmed with swansdown.	Elsewhere priced 27.50	18.25
Albatross Negligees, daintily hand embroidered.	Worth 10.00	7.95
Quilted Silk Vests, china silk lined, wool wadding.	Special at	1.25

Handkerchiefs

More than One Hundred Styles at

25c

More than Sixty Five Styles at

12½c

All Pure Linen Handkerchiefs

Umbrellas

At 3.00	Pure Silk Plain Handles Carved Mission Sterling Silver Capped Ebony Gun Metal Trimmed
---------	---

At 5.00	Pure Silk, tape edge Imported Handles Gun Metal Sterling Silver Etched Ebony Egyptian Carved
---------	--

Aprons Marked Down

About Thirty-Five Styles All at

50c

Originally 75c, 1.00 to 1.50

Fur Scarfs and Muffs at 25.00

Values 35.00, 40.00 to 60.00

Baum Marten, Sable Raccoon, Raccoon, Caracul, Pointed Fox, Mink, Persian Lamb. Some in scarfs, some in muffs, others in sets.

Fur Scarfs and Muffs at 5.00 and 10.00

Sable Raccoon, Sable Fox, Mink Tail, Stone Mink, Black Opossum, Black Wolf, Black Coon, Sable Tail, etc.

White Crepe de Chine Waists

Custom made and worth 7.50

Reproduction of a recent Paris model—Every waist made to Chandler & Co.'s order, from a splendid quality crepe de chine.	5.00
--	------

Lingerie Waists in new spring models—made from the sheerest of batiste and voile—elaborate effects of lace trimmings and embroideries.

1.95, 2.50, 3.50 and 5.00

he absolutely independent of this control to work out our own destinies?

"I have no quarrel with Mr. Mellen or his road. I have no sympathy with unjust criticism of either, or with any one who may have attempted to obtain an unfair price for his stock. But I think Mr. Mellen fails to see the handwriting on the wall when to these he attributes the great feeling of unrest in this community concerning its railroad affairs.

"To me the same determination among our people which in the earliest years of our settlement resisted British domination in its political affairs, today is present and resents an alien domination of all its transportation facilities."

Dissolution Is Necessary Says Edmund D. Codman

So long as outside trunk lines control the New England railroad situation through the New Haven management of the Boston & Maine road, absolute dis-

solution of these bonds is the only recourse left to the interests of New England in the opinion of Edmund D. Codman, former president of the Fitchburg road, in commenting upon the statement of Mr. Mellen.

"Mr. Mellen defines accurately the fundamental rivalry," says Mr. Codman, "between the trunk lines of New York and the New England states. This has been the burden of my song for a long time."

"He is right in saying that a united New England railroad system would best resist outside competition. But he fails to mention that those same outside competitors are heavy stockholders and controlling directors in the present united New England system itself."

"This is a condition for which Mr. Mellen is not responsible. He must, however, realize that the reason why his management suffers from public distrust and hostility is just this—the New York

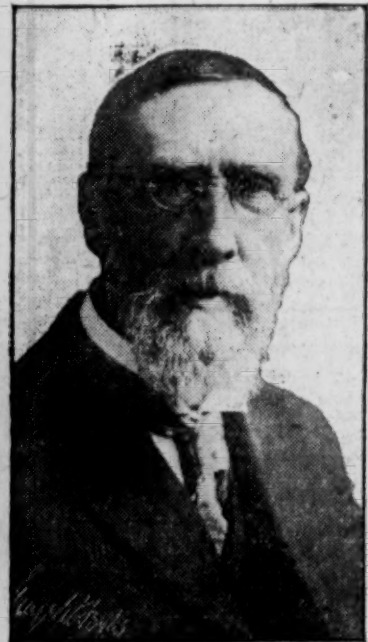
(Continued on page five, column three)

DEBATE ON CANADA'S NAVAL CONTRIBUTION BILL IS SIGNIFICANT

(Continued from page one)

that Mr. Ames (of Montreal) declared that the significance of the "autonomy" was a thing of the past. "Autonomy," the shibboleth of the nineteenth century, had given place to the watchword of the twentieth century—"Co-partnership on honorable terms in matters of common interest."

Reference to this latter event, by all the government speakers this session, shows that Canadians consider it an essential departure from the non-representation of the past; and expect an enlargement of this cooperation in councils as the interest of the various units



(Copyright Elliott & Fry)
HON. G. E. FOSTER

of the empire become more closely united. For instance, Mr. Ames (Conservative) continued his speech by declaring that "if given adequate representation in the councils of peace and war, this naval contribution might be regarded as a preparation for cooperation on a permanent basis."

The contribution of Hon. G. E. Foster to the debate was considered, however, to be the most complete and masterly exposition yet given of the government's stand, together with an answering of the opposition objections which are now sufficiently well known to be answered.

Mr. Foster drew the vivid picture of what may be termed the moral effect of Canada's action. Supplementing the contributions of Australia and New Zealand, Canada's contribution accentuated in the eyes of the rest of the world the solidarity of the empire.

The Conservative party had such an overwhelming majority with it in favor of the naval contribution measure that the Liberals had no chance of carrying their amendments.

Canadian Liberalism Is Aply Illustrated in Recent Naval Debate

Two incidents of Dec. 18 last may be taken as indicative of the Liberal attitude of Canadians toward the various views of their political leaders.

In the House of Commons the Hon. G. E. Foster's ultra imperial contribution to the naval bill debate took place in the afternoon. In the evening in the same city, in a hall belonging to the Ontario government's educational system, Henri Bourassa presented his views to one of the Dominion's most representative clubs—the Canadian Club. And Mr. Bourassa stands for opinions directly opposite to those Mr. Foster presents. He is opposed to all connection between Canada and the old countries, which can in any way connect it with European discord or make it in any way merge its future history with that which will be the result of the past mistakes "across the ocean."

COUNCIL DIVIDED OVER APPROVAL OF PIER CONTRACT

Opposition to the approval by the Governor's council of the contract between the port directors and the H. P. Converse Company for rebuilding and equipping the Commonwealth pier was led by Alexander McGregor of the council and he was supported in the call for the vote by Lieutenant-Governor Luce and Councilor Schuster, who had paired with Councilor Keith. The division over the vote, which stood six to three, showed the following in favor: Councilors Keith, Cushing, Collins, Frothingham, Fletcher, Götting.

Plans for the drydock which the directors contemplate placing at the junction of the reserved channel and the waterfront at South Boston show that the dock will be 1180 feet long, with a depth of 34 feet at the sills, which means 39½ feet at high tide, and it will be 100 feet wide at the locks and 175 feet within. A smaller dry dock about 900 feet long is also planned for the future.

CHEMIST POSITION OPEN

Examinations for the position of junior alloy chemist will be held Jan. 8, by the United States civil service commission. Male citizens are eligible to enter the competition for the position, which carries a salary of \$1500 to \$1800.

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

SPECIAL programs appropriate to the time of year were carried out yesterday in all the schools. Each one was different from every other. Some schools featured little plays. Most of them had that every one in the building attended. At other schools each class had its own entertainment in its individual room. Every school had special decorations of evergreen and holly. Most of them had trees gay with tinsel, and red, yellow and green balls.

A traditional program dear to the hearts of children was carried out at the Oliver Holden school, which is a part of the Warren district in Charlestown. This building was originally the home of Oliver Holden and it was in one of its rooms he wrote the famous "Coronation Ode," "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." Walter J. Phelan, master of the school, was instrumental in obtaining possession of the house and having it preserved as a school for the little children in his district. Before the great, century-old fireplace in the kindergarten room the children hung their stockings. Santa Claus, impersonated by Master James Galvin, distributed presents to the eager little ones. A large tree, beautifully decorated, occupied the center of the room. The children danced around it and sang songs, while other music was furnished by a talking machine. Here, as in the other rooms and in the other schools, the entertainment is a logical outcome of the work of the last few weeks. In all except the purely technical work has been leading up to the thought which dominates at this time. In November it was the harvest, the Pilgrims and Thanksgiving. This month it has been joy and giving.

In the hall of the main building of the Warren district an illustrated lecture was followed by a series of views of noted cities in France, Germany and Italy. In a number of rooms the thought of giving was expressed in a practical way by gifts from the children of groceries, provisions and coal to be distributed among those in the neighborhood who seem in need of such things.

The holiday number of the Weekly News Item is gay with sprays of holly on its first page and a poem containing this season's greeting. The feature of the paper is "The Newsboy's Mite," by H. L. H., written for the News Item. Accompanying it is a decorative card containing a New Year greeting. The next issue of the paper will appear on Jan. 8.

The pupils in the printing department of the Boston Industrial School for Boys have made a souvenir calendar for 1913. It is attractively done in heavy brown art paper, speckled with gold. It is printed in bronze ink and decorated with gold.

When Hazel said goodbye to Miss Reed and the girls in her class at the Everett school to make her home in Maine, it was with a sigh of regret that she had to leave those with whom she had had such a pleasant time. Although two weeks have passed since that time, she is not forgotten by her companions, as will probably make clear to her on Monday. During their composition hour this week the girls have been writing letters to Hazel, and Miss Reed said she would send the best five to the little girl for whom they were written. Each one in the class strove her best to write a letter that should be neat, well composed, properly phrased, correctly spelled and punctuated and as interesting as it could be made. It is probable that Hazel will reply to the letter and it seems almost too long to wait until the second day of January in order to hear what she may have to say.

One of the letters is from Gertrude, and is neatly written. It reads as follows: "Dear Hazel: How are you feeling? I suppose you do not know who is writing you this letter, but you will see at the end of it. I know you are expecting many letters from all of your old classmates."

"We are having a Christmas play. I think it much better than the Columbus play, and I wish you could see it. Miss Reed told the girls that they might vote for some girls for a committee to get up a play. I know that if you were here you would vote for Helen T. because she did that Indian dance so well Thanksgiving. Well, I did and I am sure that she would be the one chosen and she was. She was to hunt up a play and to select some girls. The girls who she selected were Anna T., Helen T., Hazel R., Jennie S., and Gertrude M."

"The girls and I miss you very much and your P. W. smile. (P. W. is the name of a club and means cheerful.)"

"We learned a few more new Latin words. They are vox, vox. The words derived from them are vocalists and vocabulary. The other one is lux, lucis. The words derived from them are lucid and translucent. It means light. The former one means voice."

"We are going to give the painted sunsets to our mothers for Christmas presents. You ought to watch the sunsets every day and enjoy watching their beautiful colors."

"I like to write letters to P. W. girls like you."

"I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year."

"From your old classmate."

In their drawing lessons Miss Reed's girls have been busy making sunset pictures to be given to their mothers. The drawings were made from reproductions of pictures in the art museum. The pupils drew them and colored them when finished for a winter sunset. When finished these were mounted on heavy brown paper and a leaf on which a favorite quotation was written.

This class of girls is deeply interested in its work in geography. They don't

know why unless it is because Miss Reed has so many interesting things to tell them about the country they are studying, what it looks like, the people, their history and what they do. The children feel impelled to learn as much more about it as they can. So they hunt among the books they have at home, and among their friends' books, and bring to the school for every one to enjoy whatever they have found about the country, often marking the place of most interest. Egypt is the subject of study now. Books on Egypt are rare in most home libraries, but a few beautiful books are found in some of them and prove illuminating in the school room. The story of Mercury came up in one of the lessons, and the next day Miss Reed was deluged with pictures of famous statues and paintings of that character. The important thing is that the girls are interested, and whenever they see a figure of Mercury hereafter they will recognize it and be able to tell what it means.

Folk dancing and marching never had been taken up by the pupils who compose Miss Leavitt's eighth grade class at the Jefferson school until this fall. The results brought about in this time paper and properly inscribed with neatly printed characters. Between the two are astonishing to both Miss Leavitt and the pupils. Their observations are argument enough to them that these things are a valuable part of the schoolroom work. These boys and girls are the average children, running and playing as is natural; but they never danced until they began to do so in the school. Starting in, they felt clumsy and they were clumsy. They did not know how to manage their feet or their hands or how to swing their bodies. They were stiff and awkward in their movements. It seemed discouraging, but they liked the music and the rhythmic steps. Little by little, as they got into the way of it, they became lighter and more delicate in their movements and consequently more graceful. The boys feel that they are not all legs and arms now, for they know what to do with those appendages.

Excellent marching is done by the class and in connection with it pretty skipping steps are taken, giving variety and grace to an exercise that is usually remarkable chiefly for its precision.

"What is gravity?" a teacher asked her class of small boys. As she had explained it to them carefully in a previous lesson she expected a good answer. She was unprepared, therefore, when informed that "Gravity is some stuff that holds things down."

Of a like nature was the definition of the earth's axis: "The axis is a bluff line through the center of the earth."

And to the question, "Why do we not fall off from the earth when we are on the under side the answer given was, "We don't fall off because the wind doesn't blow."

MR. BRANDEIS AVERS NEW HAVEN MONOPOLY IS SWAMPING SYSTEM

(Continued from page four)

management of the New England railroads. "If home management could be obtained without separation of the Boston & Maine, I don't believe any one would want the state to exercise its right to buy it. On the other hand, as long as the trunk lines run the New Haven, the separation of the Boston & Maine is our only salvation."

Loss of \$28,000,000 by B. & M. Is Alleged

Commenting upon the statement of Mr. Mellen from the standpoint of one of the largest minority stockholders in the Boston & Maine road, William B. Lawrence of Medford, challenges Mr. Mellen to produce evidence of stock sales to support his contention that the present agitation originated thereby and charges Mr. Mellen with bringing about a loss of \$28,000,000 to the stockholders of the Boston & Maine.

"When the Massachusetts Legislature," said Mr. Lawrence, "passed the Cole bill, Mr. Mellen could get only one person in all New England to come forward in its support, which does not look as if it was a very popular proposition."

"And further, since the New Haven has been in control of the stock of the Boston & Maine has come down from 190, at which figure it was appraised by the Massachusetts railroad commission, to 95, at a loss of \$28,000,000 to the stockholders. All the banks in Boston are appraised at only \$25,000,000, and Mr. Mellen could not have done more damage if he had come into Boston with an army and wiped out that much property. All this is a matter of record."

"If Mr. Mellen has any evidence to present regarding the stock sales to which he refers, let him produce it."

Lucius Tuttle Defends Mr. Mellen and His Acts

The administration of Mr. Mellen and his policies are taken from another angle by Lucius Tuttle, former president of the Boston & Maine, who praises his work and prophesies that the result of continued agitation will be a condition worse than the present.

"Mr. Mellen's letter is a fair and comprehensive statement of the situation, and I believe that if this agitation keeps up the results will be far worse for New

CHARLESTOWN GOES UNDER WATER METER RULE FIRST OF YEAR

Charlestown goes under the water meter law Jan. 1. Property owners have been notified by the public works department that beginning on that date they will be charged for what water they or their tenants use.

The notice sent out calls attention of the owners to the importance of maintaining fixtures in perfect order and the desirability of notifying tenants not to waste water. Five thousand meters have been installed and are ready for operation.

The installation of meters in Boston is being carried on according to the provisions of a law passed in 1907, the purpose of which is to conserve the water supply. In all about 35,000 meters have been installed in the city at a total cost of \$175,000. The meters are contracted for at a cost of \$5 each, the work being done by the regular city employees, which entails no additional expense.

During the five years that this work has been going on the saving in water has been tremendous, it is said, but there are many thousands of meters yet remaining to be installed.

England than for the railroads," said Mr. Tuttle.

"New England is dependent upon her railroads," he said. "The statement of Mr. Mellen, to my mind, is beyond question an honest exposition of his attitude in the matter. This agitation against the New Haven road has been started, and if it keeps up the result can be more disastrous to New England interests than to the railroads."

"We can take the materials produced in all parts of the country, and with that skill turn them over into manufactured goods in such a manner that they can be shipped back to the very sections from which they came and compete with the manufacturers in that district. In order to do this we are dependent upon the railroads who handle the goods, and if this agitation wrecks the railroads it will go far towards wrecking New England."

"Mr. Mellen is a man who goes straight ahead. Perhaps it might be well in some instances to use more diplomacy, but whatever Mr. Mellen thinks is right he does, in his own way."

"You must remember that Mr. Mellen is a very busy man. He spends perhaps two days in Boston, two days in New Haven, two days in New York and a day in Portland at a time, but rarely more, and he does not have time to meet the public as perhaps he might like to."

"No one who knows Mr. Mellen doubts his absolute integrity. I have known him from a boy, and worked under him on the old Lowell road. He is not making anything out of this business, but is doing his best to accomplish what he believes to be right. He would put his best effort into any enterprise in which he engaged."

Only 2 Days to Christmas

Depend Upon This Great Store
For Your Every Holiday Need
And Save All Disappointment

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast volume of business that will centre here during these last busy, bustling days, there will be no sacrifice of efficiency in any branch of the business. Come Monday or Tuesday—there will be generous selections on every floor, as assortments are replenished constantly from reserve stocks.

It is particularly to one's advantage at this time to bear in mind the following facts:

All Men's, Women's and Children's
Wearing Apparel
Dress Materials
and Dress Accessories
ARE IN THE
MAIN STORE

All Toys, Games, Books
Fancy Goods
House Furnishings
Floor Coverings and Furniture
ARE IN THE
NEW BUILDING

All goods bought up to closing time Tuesday, and to be sent to any point reached by one of our teams, will be delivered by Christmas Eve. May we ask our patrons, however, to assist both themselves and us by MAKING SURE THAT THE SALESPERSON WRITES THE NAME AND ADDRESS CORRECTLY ON EACH PACKAGE.

Jordan Marsh Company

Washington, Summer, Avon, Chauncy and Bedford Streets

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

CHELSEA

The Ladies Aid Society of the Horace Memorial Baptist church has elected the following: President, Mrs. William H. Tucker; vice-presidents, Mrs. W. W. Harris, Mrs. E. E. Lord; secretary, Mrs. C. A. Walker; treasurer, Mrs. B. T. Martin.

Faith Rebekah lodge, I. O. F., has elected: Noble grand, Mrs. Amy Pick-ance; vice-grand, Mrs. Carrie Corbett; treasurer, Mrs. Susan Busted; recording secretary, Mrs. Elsie M. Gray; financial secretary, Mrs. Stella Everts; trustee, Mrs. May Dodge.

Robert Lash lodge, A. F. and A. M., has installed: Worthy master, William B. Dennison; senior warden, James S. Harrower; junior warden, Fred S. Hutchinson; treasurer, Charles G. Roberts; secretary, Otis Merriam; senior deacon, Clarence A. Warren; junior deacon, Alton B. Atwood; tyler, William H. Nudd.

WINCHESTER

Residents are to petition the Arlington Gaslight Company for a reduction in the price of gas. The present rate is \$1.40 or \$1.25 net per 1000 feet. Frank E. Rowe has been selected to take up the petition with the gas company.

At a meeting of the Deliberative Assembly last night it was voted to recommend to the selectmen an appropriation for establishing regular night schools, particularly for the Italian residents. Such schools were established through private subscription this year, having a large attendance. Harry C. Sanborn, who has charge of the subscriptions, was delegated to take the plan before the town meeting.

WAKEFIELD

The selectmen have called a town meeting to be held Jan. 3, at which appropriations will be made for the town departments to cover their expenses between the end of the fiscal year, Dec. 31, and the annual town meeting in March. This is a new plan, made necessary by the change in the end of the fiscal year from Jan. 31 to Dec. 31.

The Men's Club of the Methodist church has elected: President, John Thistle; secretary, Ervine Laughton; treasurer, Leland Waterhouse; chairman social committee, H. E. Swift; chairman membership committee, E. K. Moulton.

ARLINGTON

Miss Ella M. Tewksbury of Lexington, head of the German department at the Arlington high school, has resigned.

BROCKTON

St. Paul's Episcopal church is considering building a 60-foot addition to the Pleasant street edifice.

ABINGTON

The boys of the Y. M. C. A. who spent a week at Camp Croset, Webster, Mass., last summer, held a reunion at the association last evening.

MEDFORD

The Riverside Association was formed last evening for promoting sociability and athletics in the easterly section of the city. Officers are: President, John Montgomery; vice-president, Thomas Kirkpatrick; secretary, Edward Gaffey; treasurer, John Mullen. A clubhouse is being fitted up on Poole street.

Samuel C. Lawrence post 66 G. A. R. last evening elected: Commander, Charles A. Fitch; vice-commanders, John L. Brockway and Edgar A. Hall; chaplain, J. M. G. Plummer; quartermaster, Frank O. Waterman; officer of the day, Albert G. Webb; officer of the guard, Charles W. Ellis. Delegates elected to the department encampment are Milton F. Roberts, Albert A. Samson, Joseph A. Chapin, John W. Sheldon, Charles W. Ellis, Robert M. Spinney, George K. Russell and Winslow Joyce.

The W. C. T. U. met yesterday at the First Baptist church.

LEXINGTON

Henry T. Prario, principal of the Hancock grammar school, is president of the Lexington Teachers' Club, and other officials have been named as follows: Vice-president, Miss Mary C. Lusk; secretary, treasurer, John J. Ventura; program committee, Miss Elsa W. Regensten, chairman, Miss Ethel May Piper, Miss Carrie F. Fiske, Miss Lu E. Lusk and Miss Ethel M. Harding; special committee, Miss Marion L. Rogers, chairman, Miss Emma E. Wright, Miss Martha L. Rich and Miss Katherine Gregory.

The annual inspection of the George G. Meade W. B. C. will take place in Grand Army hall Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 15, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization.

MELROSE

Arrangements are being made for the inauguration of the new city government Jan. 6. Chairman Leslie F. Keene has called a meeting of the committee for next Tuesday evening, when final plans will be announced.

Harry N. Vaughn, president of the Melrose high school Athletic Association, who has been appointed a member of the park commission to succeed Mayor-elect Oliver B. Munroe, will be unanimously confirmed at the aldermanic meeting Dec. 30. The appointment of Mr. Vaughn assures the laying out of the proposed athletic field.

REVERE

The new officers of the Blue and White Debating Club are: President, Michael DiRocco; vice-president, Daniel McKnight; treasurer, John Quinn; secretary, Ralph Emerson; executive committee, Leo M. Murray, Herbert Jeffries, William Turville.

The records of the town from 1776 to 1860 have been bound in one large volume and may be seen at the assessor's office.

Laurence A. Haynes has announced that he will be a candidate for selectman.

MALDEN

The \$30,000 contract for building St. Paul's Episcopal church has been awarded to the Edwin P. Miner Construction Company of Worcester.

Several candidates for fire commissioner, a non-salaried office, are being urged upon Mayor George L. Farrell for appointment. Among these are: Charles Schumaker of the Board of Trade, Alderman William Blakeley, Owen P. Doonan, former Alderman William T. Hill and Daniel P. Wise.

QUINCY

The Sunday school of the Bethany Congregational church has elected: Superintendent of senior department, Melville P. Hayward; superintendent of intermediate and junior departments, Harry S. Bates; superintendent of primary department, Fannie E. French; superintendent of home department, Mary F. Sampson; secretary, Alvah D. Innis.

DEDHAM

Local 373, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, has elected: President, John J. O'Neil; vice-president, William J. Delaney; financial secretary and treasurer, Lester Sleeper; recording and corresponding secretary, Anson Williams; sentinel, William F. Delaney; executive board, Robert P. Simpson, William O. Curtis, Anson Williams and Henry Connors; delegates to the national convention, Percy A. Chamberlain.

MEDFIELD

The Moses Ellis W. R. C. has chosen: President, Mrs. Hannah B. Gilley; vice-president, Miss Mary Meany; chaplain, Mrs. W. J. Hayward; treasurer, Miss Mabel Blake; secretary, Miss Emma F. Rhodes; marshal, Miss Nellie Meany; assistant marshal, Miss Lizzie Meany; guard, Mrs. George H. Murray; pianist, Mrs. Richard C. Lincoln.

EVERETT

The fiscal year at city hall ended today and the heads of departments are engaged in preparing the reports which are to be submitted to the new city government early next month.

An informal reunion of the graduates of Everett high school will be held Dec. 27 in Whittier hall.

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BURRILL'S
Tooth
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THE VELVET POWDER

Buy BURRILL'S for its fine texture, its wonderful cleansing properties and its really delightful taste. The regular 25 cent size contains more and better powder than most other brands at the same price.

Sells everywhere for 25c
NEW ENGLAND LAB. CO., Lynn, Mass.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL BUILDING TO BE NOTABLE NATIONAL CAPITAL ADDITION

Civic Hall for General Conferences to Promote Better Understanding of Common Aims Is Plan Announced

MEANT TO SEAT 6000

WASHINGTON—Interest in the development of this city toward the ideal national capital is increased at this time by the plans announced for the proposed George Washington memorial building.

Views have been had from many conspicuous points already give one a striking impression of "the new Washington." This phrase, applied during the last few years by the student of city growth, has come lately to express a real meaning to the layman, with the significant strides, and more especially just now one great movement, in progress on the city's original plans, laid down more than a century ago by Major L'Enfant.

That the plans of Major L'Enfant, notwithstanding the changes which have come with the years, still serve as a guide in the scheme of beautification, is a fact none too generally known. With one or two exceptions, however, the actual work of following out the scheme of the French engineer has gone on steadily through successive administrations, with results remarkably in harmony with the original conception.

Recent authorization of three new government buildings, to be erected in general conformity with Major L'Enfant's plans, give fresh proof of the government's intention that the intent of the great French engineer should be followed as closely to the letter as possible. This, by the way, came after a notable commission of architects and engineers had examined the original plans exhaustively, and confessed themselves as

at variance on the subject of vocational education. The issue has been made a live one by the publication of a report by Edwin G. Cooley, former superintendent of schools here, of his investigations of vocational schools in Europe covering a period of two years, and the preparation of a bill for introduction at the coming session of the state legislature providing for a system of vocational schools in Illinois, separate from the established public schools.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, the present superintendent, while an ardent believer in vocational training, as ardently opposes the plan of her predecessor in office for a separate system of schools and her stand is supported by many prominent educators connected with the Chicago schools. Mrs. Young believes that the boy can most efficiently be taught his avocation in connection with his academic training in the regular public schools. She feels that the present method of conducting manual training departments incident to the grammar and high schools is adequate and that there is no demand or need for a separate or special school system for this purpose.

Mr. Cooley believes that the present school system is inadequate in that it does not reach the average boy and give him what he needs in this direction at the time when he most needs it—when he is starting at his chosen trade.

"I do not oppose vocational training," said Mrs. Young. "I do favor it, decidedly. What I am opposed to is a dual system of public schools such as is set forth in the so-called 'Cooley bill' to be sent before the legislature, and to this I am opposed most emphatically. I believe the present system to be entirely adequate. I think the vocational training should be, as it now is, combined with our regular public schools. The other system, it seems to me, tends to detract from the academic schooling, and we must not lose sight of the cultural and spiritual training of the children, which is all-important and not to be had in a purely vocational education."

"Summed up in a few words my objection to this dual system is this: We do not want to get our young children in their early years so bent on the 'mighty dollar,' that is all. They are forced to that soon enough and their tender years should be spent in contemplation of more of the cultural and spiritual side of life than of the sordid material things."

Mr. Cooley, who made his investigation abroad for the Commercial Club of Chicago, believes that Mrs. Young's objections to his plan are founded on a misconception of his idea. "I do not propose to interfere with the present system of schools at all," he said, "except to perfect it. The public schools are doing a very necessary work that could not be supplanted. I do not propose to take any of the boys from the public schools and deprive them of that most valuable foundation of cultural training."

"I would do all possible to have the boy continue his public school training as high as he will go. What I do want to do is to offer to that great majority of boys who can not or will not go to



Washington as it is to be, looking west from Capitol, showing George Washington memorial site in upper right corner

tonished by the foresight shown as to the city's future needs.

As a part of the development, and following out this scheme, there is now announced the George Washington memorial building; a plan, in the opinion of many, marking the most significant step yet taken in the city's broadest development along the new lines. The idea of the memorial is of doubled interest, as the building will not only serve to beautify the city according to Major L'Enfant's general scheme but, as seen from its name, will commemorate in a lasting manner the great President who at the time bore a most important part, with Major L'Enfant, in perfecting the city plans.

The memorial will occupy a superb location in Armory square, fronting south on the mall which extends from the west esplanade of the Capitol to the Potomac river. The Senate already has acted favorably on granting this spot for a building "to be fireproof, faced with granite and to cost no less than \$2,000,000." It is further specified in the act that there shall be an auditorium seating not less than 6000 people, with

school beyond a required age, a training that will make them skilled workers in their chosen line of activity.

"It is a well known fact that most boys terminate their school education at the sixth grade at 14 years, the age required by law. It is an absurdity to require schooling only to this point in the boy's life when he is most impressionable and needs guidance more than at any other time in his life. But most of them drop out at this age and have no further education."

"It is the boy who drops out at 14 that I want to reach. He is finished with the cultural training and the only schooling that will attract of interest him is that which will apply to his work directly and offer him an opportunity to learn how to do his work better and thereby enable him to advance."

"To accomplish this the vocational schools must be separate from the regular public schools so the boy can spend his time learning what applies strictly to his trade, without having to study other subjects in which he has concluded he is not interested. The instructors must be practical men, not theorists, whether in a trade or in commercial business, which again demands separation from the public school system."

"I have been a pedagogue for 30 years. Before that I was a wagon maker, and I have had experience in both activities. Before I went abroad to study this question I was as firmly convinced as any teacher that vocational training must be a part of the regular school system. But as I studied conditions in over 200 vocational schools in Germany, Austria, England, Scotland and Switzerland, I was gradually forced to the conclusion that a separate system would be the only solution here, as it has been over there."

The system of schools, which would carry compulsory instructions of a child up to the age of 18, instead of 14, as outlined by Mr. Cooley, includes:

First—A system of elementary schools, including kindergartens, covering the period from infancy and childhood up to 14 or 15, the work being mainly cultural, this to be the fundamental foundation for all children as at present.

Second—A system of secondary schools, academic and technical, for youth who can devote their time to general education before taking up business or industrial life, or to prepare for college.

Third—A system of higher education to prepare for professions, in colleges and universities.

Fourth—A system of vocational continuation schools and part-time and full-time trade or technical schools, for youth of both sexes who wish or are compelled to enter agriculture, commerce, industries or home making at 14, without the training provided by the secondary schools and universities.

The vocational system, he says, should consist of separate, independent, compulsory day schools, supported by special taxes, carried on usually in special buildings, administered by special boards of practical men and women, taught by specially trained practical men from the vocations and securing the closest possible cooperation between the school and factory, the school and the farm, the school and the counting room, or the school and the home.

The bill as it will be presented to the legislature provides for a vocational education commission consisting of seven members, the state superintendent of public instruction, ex-officio, and six members, two of whom shall be employers of labor, two of whom shall be skilled industrial, commercial or agricultural employees, and two of whom shall be experienced in educational work, all to be

smaller halls, reception rooms, offices and other accommodation. The plans for the new edifice will be prepared under the supervision of the commission of fine arts.

This location will bring the new structure adjacent to the new National Museum building of the Smithsonian institution. Frequenters of Washington will remember the spot as the site of the old Pennsylvania railroad station and which served as a focusing spot of interest during the rebellion. The location is a beautiful undulating plot of green, looking out on the magnificent mall, still to grow in beauty, and which formed one of the main projects of Major L'Enfant's work.

Purpose Broad

The object of the building is that of affording a national civic hall, a place where the people of the whole United

States, and possibly of other countries, can meet for a better understanding of their common aims, purposes and needs in every department of human activity. Nothing has before been attempted satisfactorily to meet these high purposes of betterment, which in general form were in the thought of Washington in the making of his will, where he declares it his wish "to promote, as of primary importance, institutions for the diffusion of knowledge."

Eminent men throughout the country have given their active support in furthering the plan. President Taft's endorsement in part is: "This memorial must be accomplished, and on a magnificent scale." Others who have taken an equal interest include Senator Elihu Root, Edwin D. Mead, Dr. James Ford Rhodes and Dr. Charles W. Eliot.

The Massachusetts advisory council of the association is made up of the following named: Gov. Eugene N. Foss, honorary chairman; Samuel L. Powers, chairman; William A. Gaston, treasurer; Charles Francis Adams, John I. Bates, Samuel B. Capen, William W. Cropp, Frederick P. Fish, Reginald H. Fitz, Edwin Ginn, Simon E. Hecht, Henry Cabot Lodge, John D. Long, Arthur H. Lowe, Richard C. MacLaurin, Vittorio Orlandini, Herbert Parker, Andrew J. Peters, James M. Prendergast, Edward Ruhl, Frederick C. Shattuck, A. Shuman.

appointed by the Governor within 20 days from the date of adoption of the plan.

Boston Opinion Does Not Support Separation as Proposed in Illinois Bill

"The question is a big one," said Dr. David Snedden, commissioner of education for Massachusetts. "Ultimately such schools will be organized under the regular school authorities but there may be times and conditions when it is better to organize them separately. This might be true when school authorities are unsympathetic toward vocational work."

"The present machinery for the education of youth is sufficient," says Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools for Boston. "A separate organization for vocational or industrial schools would make one more wheel, and it would conflict with what we already have. The present equipment of buildings, grounds and apparatus can be utilized in part for vocational work, thus saving the public a tremendous expense, and we have already established training teachers in our normal schools. Why duplicate all this? Why not add vocationalism as a new department instead of making it a separate organization? We probably spend more money on education than on any other one feature of our civic life. We have added many features to it in the last few years. We can add more."

"Mr. Cooley argues, I believe, that education is one out of sympathy with such work and lacks training for it to such an extent it cannot do the work efficiently. I think superintendents and educators listen to the public thought and yield to its demand. Further, I think that school committees and superintendents are honestly in favor of the movement and wish to advance it as much as do labor and commercial bodies."

"Mr. Cooley is one of the best informed men on this question in the United States," Dr. Dyer said in conclusion.

"He has the support of a good many leading exponents of vocationalism in most of his ideas, but I believe many differ on this question. I am strongly on the other side."

COURSE OF TODAY'S SUN SHORTER THAN ALL THE OTHER 365

This year the prize for the shortest day of the 366 falls to Dec. 21, whose rival for that honor, Dec. 22, has been carefully measured at the Harvard observatory and found to be a few seconds longer than today.

Today the sun works in the open just nine hours and four minutes. The winter solstice occurs at midnight tonight. And perhaps 1913 will see Dec. 22 win over Dec. 21 by a second or so.

BURNETT BILL IS OPPOSED

Many Italian professional and business men of Boston have signed a protest against the Burnett immigration bill, which requires that aliens entering this country must prove they have mastered at least one language. Congressman Curley is opposing the bill in Washington. The opposition here is being led by Representative Vincent Brogan of ward 6 and Judge Frank Leveroni.

SIX SEEK POSTMASTERSHIP

SALEM, Mass.—James D. Burns, representative to the legislature from the seventeenth district, is a candidate for postmaster. Capt. Edgar J. Whippley, Republican, is the postmaster and his term expires in 1914. Ex-Alderman Michael H. Doyle, Joseph B. Saunders, license commissioner, John H. Sheedy, Councilman Michael F. McGrath, John T. Quinn, city collector, are also candidates.

Project to Cost \$2,000,000
Regarded in Keeping with First President's Desire for Diffusion of Knowledge

FINE SITE IS CHOSEN

States, and possibly of other countries, can meet for a better understanding of their common aims, purposes and needs in every department of human activity. Nothing has before been attempted satisfactorily to meet these high purposes of betterment, which in general form were in the thought of Washington in the making of his will, where he declares it his wish "to promote, as of primary importance, institutions for the diffusion of knowledge."

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appointed by the Governor within 20 days from the date of adoption of the plan.

VOTES ON TEACHERS' WAGE APPORTIONING POUR IN EVERY MAIL

Answers to the circular letter sent out Wednesday by the school committee asking the teachers to express their preference for one of the two measures proposed for the disposition of the money allowed for increase of salaries are being received at the rate of 200 a mail delivery. It is hoped to have the vote counted so that the school committee can take action upon it at a special meeting called for Monday afternoon.

The salary committee of the Elementary Teachers Club, which petitioned the school committee to apply the increase to raising the maximum, has sent word to its members advising them to respond at once to the school committee's letter and vote according to their convictions. Miss Fanny G. Patten, chairman of the press committee, says that the larger maximum will tend to attract and hold better talent in the profession and will give teachers a larger pension when they retire. The rule already applies to school heads and their assistants, she points out.

A member of the school committee, in speaking of the question, said: "It makes no difference to me how the money is applied, but it seems to me more good would be done by applying it to the salaries of those who receive little for their services. I began my business life at the bottom of the ladder, and I know that when I was struggling to get a start \$50 a year would have meant more to me than several hundred dollars a year after I had attained an advanced wage. By applying it to the maximum a great many teachers will be deprived of any benefit from the increase, for most of them leave before they have obtained the maximum."

WILD ROSE STORY TOLD BY PUPILS IN SIXTH GRADE

Sweet Pea and Poppy, Mignonette, Pansy, Lily and Iris awakened from their sleep by Will-o'-the-Wisp were surprised and indignant at the entrance into their garden of Wild Rose, who grew by the wayside with no gardener to attend her but Sun and Rain. Prince Butterfly stood by the little wanderer and Bumble Bee declared her the sweetest of all when the Queen of Hearts visited the garden she chose the Wild Rose as the fairest of all the flowers there and gave her the place of honor by the side of the Queen.

The story of this "Enchanted Garden" was told by pupils in the sixth grade of the Dillaway school Friday afternoon under the direction of Mrs. Emma S. Gulliver, master. The play was costumed and staged by Miss Katherine Keenan and Miss Carolina C. Richards, teachers of the sixth grade. The children taking part were: Queen of Hearts, Pauline Phillips; Will Rose, Rose Diblee; Prince Butterfly, Alice Norton; Will-o'-the-Wisp, Alice Jamieson; Bumble Bee, Veronica Freeman; Poppy, Louise McRury; Iris, Mabel O'Connor; Mignonette, Marion MacManus; Lily, Thelma Claire; Pansy, Mabel Shea; Poppies, Florence Brennan; Mary O'Brien, Miriam Smith, Cora Newell, Anna Insoff, Helen O'Rourke, Catherine Lage, Kathleen Pearson; Sweet Peas Anna Moog, Mary McCarrick, Alice Smith, Eva Pellegrini, Felicia Koziewicz, Mary Hagerty, Esther Lyons, Dorothy Ansley, Mary Naveu, Victorine Monast and Beatrice Young.

Receivers' Sale

ACTING UNDER ORDERS FROM THE RECEIVERS

Still Greater Reductions at

Butler's Apparel Shops

WASHINGTON AND WINTER STREETS

The Stock Must Be Sold. Everthing Must Go

Thousands of Useful Christmas

Gifts at Enormous Savings

SHOP EARLY

Butler's Apparel Shops

THREE CANDIDATES FOR CITY COUNCIL HAVE REQUIRED SIGNATURES

Certification of the signatures of candidates for municipal office in Boston was continued today at the office of the election commissioners and a formal statement relative to those who obtained the necessary 5000 signatures, it was said, would be issued Dec. 30. Up to early today the certification had proceeded far enough to insure the nomination of John J. Attridge, Walter L. Collins and Lewis J. Hewitt for the city council, and Miss Frances G. Curtis and Isaac Harris for the school committee.

James A. Watson, a candidate for the council, had within 300 of the necessary 5000 signatures already certified and 30 more nomination papers to be considered. It was said that undoubtedly his name also would go on the ballot. Another candidate for the council, Nathan S. Sodekson, had 1843 certified signatures to his credit and 160 more nomination papers which the commissioners had yet to consider. John F. Duffy, William L. Murray and Eugene O'Connor, candidates for the council, failed to file enough signatures to be nominated.

The time for objections and withdrawals will expire Dec. 31. Jan. 2 will be the last day for substitutions. The drawing for places on the ballot will take place Jan. 3 and the election will be Jan. 14. The number of papers filed is smaller than any year since the new city charter went into existence, 1531 papers being filed this year against 2253 last year.

RICE IRRIGATION FIGURES GIVEN

WASHINGTON—Statistics of irrigation for rice for Louisiana are soon to be issued by the bureau of the census.

The acreage, production and value of rough rice grown in the United States, and in Louisiana in 1909, are given in the following table in the report: Acreage harvested, United States 610,175; Louisiana 317,317; yield (bushels), United States 21,838,280; Louisiana 10,839,973; value, United States \$16,019,007; Louisiana \$8,053,222.

GEN. SICKLES SENDING MONEY

ALBANY, N. Y.—Attorney-General Carmody today received word from Gen. Daniel E. Sickles that his son would reach Albany this afternoon, prepared to pay in part the deficit in the monument commission, of which General Sickles has charge, said to be about \$28,000, and provide for the payment of the balance of the deficit later.

SELECTMAN CHAIRMAN RESIGNS

PEMBROKE, Mass.—Calvin S. West, for many years chairman of the board of selectmen, has resigned. He is to remove to Norwell to engage in business.

Artistic Xmas Cards
The kind that hold and create friendship.
3c to 50c
BEST Stationery in Cabinets from BEST Manufacturers.
35c to 86.00
HOOPER, LEWIS & CO., Inc.
107 Federal Street, Boston
Stationers for Over a Century.

THE USUAL CHRISTMAS DINNER
WILL BE SERVED BY THE
United States Hotel
on Christmas Day, from 12 M. to 7:30 P. M. Price \$1.50.

ELECTION OF JUDGES AND RECALL OPPOSED BY STATE'S LAWYERS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Both the retiring and new president of the Massachusetts Bar Association insisted in speeches at the annual meeting Friday that the general integrity of the bar should be maintained and that the members should make every effort to that end. John C. Hammond of Northampton was elected president.

A resolution opposing any legislation looking to the election of judges or the recall was adopted. The officers elected are:

John C. Hammond of Northampton, president; William H. Brooks, James F. Cotter, Samuel K. Hamilton, William H. Niles, Herbert Parker, Joseph R. Warner, vice-presidents; James A. Lowell, secretary; Charles E. Ware, treasurer; Hollis R. Bailey, Henry H. Baker, Charles Neal Barney, Paul R. Blackmar, Charles E. Burke, James B. Carroll, William A. Davenport, David A. Ellis, Lee M. Friedman, Robert O. Harris, Gardner H. Hudson, Henry F. Hurlburt, James F. Jackson, Melvin M. Johnson, Thomas J. Keuny, Charles S. Lilley, John W. Mason, Oliver Prescott, George S. Taft, Ezra B. Thayer, John J. Winn, executive committee.

WILLIAM C. EUSTIS NAMED TO PLAN FOR INAUGURATION

NEW YORK—Chairman McCombs of the Democratic national committee today announced the appointment of William Corcoran Eustis of Washington, D. C., to be chairman of the committee which will have charge of the inauguration of President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall on March 4.

Mr. Eustis is a grandson of the late William Corcoran and all of the members of his family have been prominent in Democratic councils for many years.

CHURCH ENGAGES PASTOR

The Rev. Edson Reifender, formerly dean of Ryder divinity school, Galesburg, Ill., has been engaged as pastor of the Third Universalist church, North Cambridge, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. F. W. Hamilton. Mr. Reifender graduated from Tufts College in 1898 and was ordained in this state, becoming district superintendent of church work at Danvers.

REGENT TO BE BAVARIAN KING

NEW YORK—A Munich message to the New York Herald says that Prince Ludwig, the new prince regent of Bavaria, will become King, and King Otto, who has been King only in name, will be dethroned in all probability next year according to a statement by the Bavarian premier.

PRECEDENT SHOWN FOR HOLDING UP OF APPOINTMENTS

WASHINGTON—Comparison of the treatment of presidential nominations by the present Democratic minority of the Senate with that accorded the appointments of President Cleveland by Republican senators in the session of Congress which met after Cleveland had been defeated for reelection is shown in a document prepared by Senator Martin of Virginia, chairman of the Democratic caucus. The document shows that these Republicans held up 188 of President Cleveland's appointments, most of which were for postmasterships.

DORCHESTER MAN MADE SUPERVISOR OF GAS FITTING

James W. Flynn, 8 Plymouth street, Dorchester, has been appointed supervisor of gas fitting in the city building department at a salary of \$2000 a year. He succeeds David A. Finnegan, who was recently removed by Building Commissioner Arthur G. Everett on recommendation made by the finance commission. Frank J. Riley is appointed inspector of gas fitting in this department at a salary of \$1500 a year.

SWEET ADELIN IS VISIBLE

Mayor Fitzgerald is the grateful possessor of a painting entitled "Sweet Adeline," presented to him yesterday by an artist named Brown. It is to be hung in the mayor's office.

Unique Gifts

Ward's "A Line A Day" Books

The popular 5-year Record Book or Diary. Good for any 5 years and may be commenced at any time. Used for keeping account of happenings at home, school or college, business engagements, etc. The Records are comparative, showing each year under previous one, making it of increasing value. Over 40 styles and fancy leather bindings.

60 Cents to \$5

Three Popular Styles are No. 100, beautifully bound in Red Art Cloth.....\$1.00 No. 101, genuine leather, black seal grain.....\$1.50 No. 102, genuine leather, long grain (green).....\$2.00 Sold everywhere. Ask your dealer or send to

Ward's SAMUEL WARD CO. 57-63 FRANKLIN STREET

Read the Monitor

For the news you care to know about—editorial opinion that is impartial and uncolored—advertising that is clean and reliable. Read the paper which aims to make its advertising as honest as its news.

2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

LIVINGSTONE CHANNEL GIVES TWO SEPARATE COURSES FOR GREAT LAKES FREIGHT BOATS

Down-Bound Vessels to Use This and Up-Bound Lime Kiln Channel, Formerly Only One

WORK COST \$7,000,000

DETROIT, Mich.—One of the great engineering feats of the United States, the Livingstone channel, facilitating freight traffic with the Great lakes, was opened recently under circumstances that emphasized the importance of this \$7,000,000 undertaking to the business interests of this section.

Since the spring of 1908 400 men have been constantly at work on this great maritime enterprise. The formal opening of the channel, under the auspices of the Lake Carriers Association and the Detroit Board of Commerce and city officials, was made noteworthy by the fact that all specially interested in extending the water-carrying business of the community agreed that it marked a great step ahead. The commerce of the Detroit river always has been considerable, and with added facilities it will be difficult to estimate the trade of the future.

Extends Eleven Miles

The Livingstone channel is 11 miles long, beginning at Ballard's reef and running to Bar Point lightship in Lake Erie. At its upper end the channel had to be cut through solid rock. A portion of this work was what is called "dry work"; that is, within a coffer-dam.

The channel is 450 feet wide inside of the rock work, with a minimum depth of water at 23 feet. It is 300 feet wide at present at the end of the six mile stretch, and from that width increases to 800 feet out in Lake Erie.

William Livingstone, after whom the channel is named, at the opening spoke reminiscently of the reason for work and what might confidently be expected from it. A Detroit, who first and always



Upper picture shows vessels passing between rock walls of Livingstone channel, Lake Erie — Lower shows "dry work" before coffer dam was removed

looks after the interest of his city, he referred to the opening of the Erie canal and how he made his first trip over that watercourse in 1825. Mr. Livingstone affirmed that the Detroit river was the greatest navigable streams in the world, "having more tonnage than all of the other navigable rivers combined and more than four times the tonnage of the Suez canal, even though that was open all the year and the Great lakes season lasted but 240 days."

Mr. Livingstone added that he believed the Detroit river was not yet fully appreciated. For the information of those who did not know the facts he said that 219 tons of freight a minute pass over the Lime Kiln crossing 24 hours a day. He emphasized the statement that there was nothing like this elsewhere in the world, and that eight of the largest Great lakes freighters could carry the entire tonnage of the Mississippi river below St. Louis.

Part of Eleven-Mile Stretch Cut Through Solid Rock and Construction Took 400 Men Four Years

TRAFFIC ENORMOUS

The main advantage of the Livingstone channel is explained to be that from now on the down-bound freighters will use the new channel, while the up-bound steamers will follow the Lime Kiln crossing channel. Formerly boats bound both ways would go over the identical course. The Lime Kiln channel is narrow, and this fact, with 500 and 600 foot freighters passing at the same time, often made navigation difficult.

During 1911 no less than 31,000,000 tons of ore alone was handled on the Great lakes, and for 1912 the estimate is placed at 45,000,000 tons. A considerable proportion of this business went by way of the Detroit river. With the additional channel facilities it is naturally expected that the coming year will break all previous records.

Col. C. McD. Townsend of the corps of engineers, United States army, has arranged some figures that show the vast importance of the Detroit river to traffic and commerce. During 1911, 1128 vessels of all kinds used the river. The commerce passing through the Detroit river has been determined after careful figuring. In 1911 the number of passages was 30,612; freight, 66,931,231 tons; estimated values of cargoes, \$745,167,201. The sailings apparently show a falling off since 1902, and only two years, 1904 and 1908, show a less number of passages than 1911. The volume of freight, however, has increased constantly, the tonnage being 44,260,596 in 1902, and the value of the cargoes then only \$440,834,640. The report of the local passenger traffic of the port of Detroit in 1911 showed that 9,204,144 persons made use of the river for transportation purposes.

dranke with us, and told us there were gold, silver and copper mines hard by us, and that the Frenchmen trade with them; which is very likely, for one of them spoke some words of French."

Just voices a great deal of distrust. "We kept good watch for fear of being betrayed by the people," "we durst not trust them," "we suffered none of them to come aboard"; such expressions as these are often repeated. His distrust, however, grew out of his own actions, as one sentence out of several sufficiently illustrates:

"Then we manned our boats with 12 men and muskets... and drove the savages from their houses and took the spoyle of them, as they would have done of us."

It is pleasant to learn that Hudson was not responsible for such occurrences, and never acquiesced in the policy of taking all and giving worse than nothing.

Some Words Favorable

Into the midst of these aridities and emitties there suddenly falls this refreshing sentence: "The land is very sweet." Again, as the vessel rides at Sandy Hook, he writes: "This is a very good land to land with, and a pleasant land to see"; and, in Newburgh bay: "This is a very pleasant place to build on."

In all cases America reached out some tentacle to the visitors, and the ubiquitous interviewer sustained his character. But these interviews were reported around council fires, not in the press, and their wit or their wisdom, their impertinence or their arrogance are lost, for it is not to the interviewed that the reading public looks for what it wants to know about such encounters.

Also, just how these early writing-tourists would have expressed themselves had they been writing to the Indians themselves—"Your Hunting Grounds," for supposition is vaguely conjectured, it not being a legitimate historical method to prove the past by the present.

RAILROAD LANDS WORTH \$7,500,000 IN FEDERAL SUIT

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Complaints brought by the United States against the Southern Pacific railroad and a score of tenants on the railroad lands involve the right of the railroad to retain possession of mineral-bearing land worth \$250,000,000 in Fresno county. Other suits, according to B. D. Townsend, special agent for Attorney-General Wickens, will be brought, contesting ownership in \$750,000,000 worth of land.

The suits are brought under the act of Congress passed July 27, 1866, requiring the department of the interior to exempt mineral-bearing lands in issuing patents to railroads. The government will contend that 43,726 acres held by the railroad are mineral-bearing and must revert to the public domain.

The land is, for the most part, in the Coalinga oil field and is under lease to the Kern Trading and Oil Company, a subsidiary corporation of the Southern Pacific and a joint defendant in the suit.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC DISSOLVING
OMAHA, Neb.—General Passenger Agent Gerrit Fort of the Union Pacific railway states that while the dissolution brought on by the recent decision of the United States supreme court was far from complete, the traffic departments will begin at once rearranging their affairs. In large cities the business of the Union Pacific will be separated at once. Southern Pacific signs are ordered out of Union Pacific ticket offices. Separate ticket agents will be maintained from now on.

SOUTHERN EDUCATION PROMOTED
RICHMOND, Va.—Joseph D. Eggleston, state superintendent of public instruction for Virginia, has been offered and will accept the position of chief of the rural division of the United States department of education.

Special Notice:

Emma McChesney catches up with Christmas in a story with the Edna Ferber punch at its best in the January American Magazine in its new and exactly right size.

BETTER WATERFRONTS URGED IN MUNICIPALITIES

WASHINGTON—From whatever angle the ninth annual convention of the national rivers and harbors congress, which recently terminated its sessions in this city, is viewed, it is seen that advanced position was taken on the question of municipal or state-owned water terminals as one of the correlated problems growing out of the improvement of the rivers, harbors and canals.

Thomas Wilkinson, president of the Upper Mississippi River Improvement Association and active to interest municipalities in the ownership of water terminals, says that the Legislatures of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois would have before them this winter bills creating departments of docks for the purpose of acquiring, controlling and operating port terminals.

"These states, while almost first in the movement for larger freedom to the shipper and consumer," said Mr. Wilkinson, "will undoubtedly be reinforced by other commonwealths in an effort to have cities on navigable rivers own their own docks for the benefit of the entire shipping public."

"In order to secure the full utilization of the waterways, which we are

asking the government to improve, these terminals must be so constructed as to provide the most economic and convenient system possible for the handling of commerce and the quick interchange of freight between the waterway and the railway. It is absolutely essential that a physical connection be had with belt railways, which in turn must have connection with all rail lines.

"The question is one that vitally affects the general public—a reduction in the cost of transportation—and it rests with the people themselves to provide these instrumentalities of commerce. The very first thing to be done is to secure to the city the water frontage upon which to construct the terminals. It is absolutely essential that the city should own, control and operate its port terminals with all its functions for the public benefit.

"Private ownership of terminals is indefensible. If the general government thinks well enough of a project to improve a river for all the people, then, to my mind, the city on the river should think enough of that improvement to see to it that terminals are provided for the boats using the river."

COLORADO MEN BUY ALASKA LAND

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—C. M. MacNeill and Spencer Penrose of this city, and D. C. Jackling of Salt Lake City, with the firm of Hayden, Stone & Co., of Boston, have purchased for \$15,000,000 the holdings of the Alaska Gas-tineau Mining Company, near Juneau, Alaska.

An additional \$700,000 has been subscribed with which to erect a large low-grade ore mill.

The first unit of the mill, with a capacity of 6000 tons a day, will be built immediately.

BUREAU HEADS ANNOUNCED BY PROGRESSIVES

NEW YORK—The executive committee of the Progressive party named committees here Friday. These are the chairmen: Legislative committee, Dean W. D. Lewis of the University of Pennsylvania; finance, Elton H. Hooker of New York; publicity, William Allen White of Kansas; organization, Walter F. Brown of Ohio.

Establishment of a Progressive service branch was authorized with Miss Frances A. Keller, director. Embraced within this Progressive service will be the following bureaus: Education, in charge of Samuel McCune Lindsay of Columbia University; social and industrial justice, in charge of Gifford Pinchot; popular government, in charge of George L. Record of New Jersey; cost of living and corporation control, in charge of Charles S. Bird of Massachusetts. The committee adjourned until Jan. 10.

BANK TO SHARE DIVIDENDS

DETROIT—Stockholders of the Central Savings Bank will share a stock dividend of 200 per cent Jan. 1. This distribution of profits is to be made in addition to the regular quarterly dividend payment of 2½ per cent, as part of the plan recommended by the directors and approved by the stockholders for increasing the bank's capital stock from \$100,000 to \$500,000.

EARLIER ARNOLD BENNETTS' SAYINGS

Looking Back One Finds They Were Writing Vigorously in Sixteenth Century, With Variations More or Less Marked

FOR many years the dream of European navigators was to find a northwest passage to the West Indies. They were sure it was there, for it stood to reason that North America must narrow to a point, and break up into islands, the same as South America, else the equilibrium of the globe would be disturbed. So ship after ship sailed hopefully across the great waters, where Columbus had made a pathway, only to encounter solid land which refused to open and let them through. Finally it began to dawn upon explorers and their monarchs that America might be something more than a mere obstruction, might, indeed, be worth visiting for its own sake. Then, still keeping one eye out for the long desired short cut, navigators began to coast along the shores of this land of fabulous monsters and wealth and to write down their impressions. From that time to this the stream of comment and interpretation, which they set in motion, has been flowing, with a profuseness, continuity and variety that challenges admiration.

The Cabots led the way, but all European nations had their representatives, and those who did not write a book, found some Homer to do it for them.

Spain and Portugal Began

As early as 1494 Spain and Portugal, having received from Rome a joint grant of the whole of America, set about deciding just where the line should be drawn in order to make advantageous halves of their property. In 1524 the respective rulers, King John of Portugal and Charles V. of Spain, called a council of geographers, and as an indirect result of this council Estevan Gomez, one of its members, sailed for America in 1525 to find out all he could.

Gomez had arrears to make up in his account with fame. He had sailed with Magellan and, being in command of the San Antonio, had deserted at a critical moment of the venture and returned to Spain with the report that the southern passage could not be effected, making considerable virtue of his discretion. So when Magellan's one ship came back with victory at her prow, Gomez, looking about for a means of rehabilitation, joyfully accepted the new commission. He skirted all but the more southern coast, but his journey was regarded as something of a fiasco, and the news of it, written in serial (daily) form by Peter Martyr, involves the reader, by the time it is ended, in a queer maze of shifting explanations and disclaimers of responsibility, quite in the most recent style.

He made a valuable chart of the New England coast, the best for a long period of time, and from this were compiled Spanish maps on which large territories were marked "Tierra di Gomez," an ephemeral honor having its twentieth century substitute in the temporary prominence of a tourist's name on a stand and magazine table. Gomez kidnapped some natives to carry back as curios, a custom which appears to have been dropped. His most interesting interview occurred upon his return, and is inseparably connected with his name.

"What have you brought?" asked eager messengers when he landed.

"Eslavos" (slaves), he answered, but was understood to say "clavos" (cloves). Whereupon the news was posted off to

Arnold Bennetts of different nations and points of view for some time now have been coming overseas for glimpses of conspicuous spots in America and to tell the world how things here really are. So much in the way of information and entertainment, not to say literary advertisement of the modern sort has thus been given the public that, for pure refreshment, one has turned back to the words of some of the earliest visitors who wrote what they thought of New York, New Yorkers and other Americans influential in, say, the sixteenth century. Here are some of the critical comments found.

court that he had found the long sought passage, and great was the disappointment, when it was time to sample the spices, to see instead only a group of wild creatures gazing at the strange sights of Toledo with regretful and bewildered eyes.

In the same year an expedition sailed from Madeira commanded by Giovanni da Verrazano, a Florentine navigator, who had sailed in many waters. He first sighted land in the vicinity of Cape Fear. He writes:

"We drew in with the land and sent a boat on shore. Many people who were seen coming to the seaside, fled at our approach, but occasionally stopping, they looked back upon us with astonishment, and some were at length induced by various signs to come to us. These showed the greatest delight on beholding us, wondering at our dress, countenances and complexion. They then showed us by signs where we could more conveniently secure our boat, and offered us some of their provisions."

In many ways the natives showed friendliness, and Verrazano writes again:

"One of their noble deeds deserves to be made known. . . . A young sailor was attempting to swim ashore" (he has already explained that the surf was "immensely high"), "to carry them some knick-knacks, as little bells, looking-glasses and other like trifles; when he came near three or four of them he tossed the things to them, and turned about to get back to the boat, but he was thrown over by the waves, and so dashed by them that he lay . . . upon the beach."

The Indians came to his rescue, carried him out of reach of the surf and laid him down before a big fire to dry, much to the dismay of his comrades on the vessel, who did not at first recognize that only kindness was intended, while the sailor himself much doubted whether he had not fallen into worse hands than Ne-ne's.

"But as soon as he had recovered his strength after a short stay with them, showing by signs that he wished to return aboard, they hugged him with great affection, and accompanied him to the shore; then leaving him that he might feel more secure, they withdrew to a little hill, from which they watched him until he was safe in the boat."

Verrazano's emotions upon arriving

in what is now New York harbor were not of latter-day poignancy. He writes, with perfect calmness:

"After proceeding 100 leagues we found a very pleasant situation among some steep hills, through which a very large river, deep at its mouth, forced its way to the sea."

Here again he met a friendly people. "We took the boat and entering the river, we found the country on its banks well peopled, the inhabitants not differing much from the others, being dressed out with feathers of birds of various colors. They came toward us with evident delight, raising large shouts of admiration."

Alas for the tameness of a present day arrival! Huddled into a taxi-wasn't it—and whirled unregarded through streets so gorgeous in their humanity that a policeman was taken for a grand duke!

Pushing north, past Block island, which he names Luisa, for his Emperor's mother, he comes to the site of New York, and writes enthusiastically of the people there. Two of the men were "more beautiful in form and stature than can be described." The eyes of this tribe were "black and sharp, their expression mild and pleasant, greatly resembling the antique." Their women are of the same form and beauty, very graceful of fine countenances and pleasing appearance in manners and modesty.

He remained here 15 days and all he says of the natives is to their praise. He found they took no interest in arms or in looking glasses, returning them "smilingly"; they preferred the bells and beads and crystals the sailors gave them. On their part, he says: "They are very generous, giving away whatever they have. . . . They came off to the ship with a number of their little boats, with their faces painted in divers colors, showing us real signs of joy, bringing us their provisions."

"They came every day to see our ship, bringing with them their wives, of whom they are very careful." One of the "kings" often came with his queen, but when the shouts of the sailors annoyed her, he put her into a canoe at a little distance to wait, while he remained to ask questions about everything in the ship; and then, "imitating our modes of salutation, and tasting our food, he courteously took leave of us." But, he writes, "they have no sense of religion."

Still farther north he found a more distrustful, disdainful tribe, but it is instructive to compare this account as a whole with those of a century later when the English came to settle.

Visitors' Influence Bad

A hundred years of contact with white men—roving, irresponsible adventurers of all European nations—had taught these wild children of the land no useful arts, no better sense of beauty or courtesy, had opened to them no door into a more spiritual belief, but it had taught them enmity, suspicion and revenge, and introduced them to Anglo-Saxon and Latin vices such as had never been known among them.

Happily no parallel is possible here between the old and the new. For tourists come and tourists go, stay they

seven weeks or no, and the moral status of the American people is no whit ruffled for better or for worse; while, without pause, America continues to provision the ships of the world even as aforetime.

Verrazano said all he had to say in a single long "letter," for the times were different. There were no monthly magazines in those days to issue the story in instalments, while the commented upon multitude awaited the European verdict in suspense.

Jean Alfonse, who came in 1545, is thought to have made free use of Verrazano's letter in writing his own account, a custom that, hoary with tradition, still receives homage among writers, although there is a divergence here from the Bennett type. Alfonse came from Cognac, and is spoken of as an expert pilot, this being his second voyage to America. In his "Cognographie" he writes:

"These lands" (of New England) "reach to Tartary, and I think that it is the end of Asia, according to the roundness of the world. . . . I have been at a bay" (Massachusetts) "as far as 42 degrees between Norumbega and Florida, but I have not seen the end, and do not know whether it extends any farther."

"From the river of Norumbega" (the Penobscot) "the coast runs to the west-southwest quite 200 leagues to a large bay" (Long Island sound) "which enters the land about 20 leagues and is full 24 leagues wide; and within the gulf there are four islands" (Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard and the Elizabeth islands) "joined the one with the other. . . . I have not seen the end of this gulf, and I do not know if it passes beyond. . . . From this gulf the coast turns west-northwest about 46 leagues, and makes here a great river" (New York harbor) "and there is at its entrance an island of sand." (Sandy Hook).

Alfonse's Tale Modern

Alfonse's whole narrative is of this order, fact and misstatement crowding elbows in the most plausible combinations, and sounding much like the tales of yesterday in the American ear.

So it went on in New York bay, ship after ship taking a mental snapshot and sailing gleefully off to write a full account and critical estimate of nature's handiwork in men, beasts and vegetation; until, on an autumnal day of 1609, there arrived a little Dutch ship with an English captain, which was to go up and possess the stream for all time to come. Henry Hudson appears as the aristocrat of all the skippers, traveling with his secretary, so to speak. In other words, having a companion who could write very intelligible English, he delegated the journal writing, and so appears in history as discoverer, indeed, but with Robert Juet as author. Juet had been mate to Hudson on their voyage to the East Indies but now held a higher position of some indefinite sort. His journal of the voyage across from Amsterdam is that of the navigator pure and simple, a faithful daily record of the readings of the compass, of the climate and of the handling of the ship. So as they near land he writes:

Just Has His Say

"After supper we tried for fish and I caught fifteen eels." the reader is fain to be grateful to those devoted fish for breaking the monotony. Two days later they have their welcome.

"At ten of the clock two boats came off to us, with six of the savages of the country, seeming glad of our coming. We gave them trifles, and they ate and

Filene's

OUR FINEST FURS MARKED DOWN

Afternoon
Tea
Daily
3 to 5
Filene
Restaurant

FOR the second time in our history, we are marking down our very FINEST Furs before Christmas. The first time this occurred was in December, 1905. The reason then was the same as our reason now, namely, an overstock of high grade Fur Coats and Sets resulting from prolonged unseasonable weather.

The new prices go into effect Monday.
(SIXTH FLOOR)

Wm. Filene's Sons Company
FURRIERS

That name EDUCATOR stands for all that's GOOD in Crackers

I ask you to try Educator Crackers. They're a treat that you'll enjoy.

I am the daughter of Dr. William L. Johnson, the man who originated Educator Crackers.

Twenty-seven years ago, I helped my father make the first Educator Crackers. I continue to make them today.

My father's great aim was to give the world a cracker containing all the nutriment that Nature put into the wheat—a cracker to suit the taste, need and purse of every man, woman and child.

The flour used is freshly stone-ground—in the Educator mills. Then, under my supervision, Educator Crackers are baked in our specially equipped ovens.

This method of baking—plus the unique process of grinding—plus my father's idea—is the secret for that delicate texture—that real food value—that sweet, nut-like flavor for which Educator Crackers are famous.

And I personally sample each day's baking. I absolutely insist that my father's standard of pure food excellence is strictly maintained.

That's why that name Educator stands for all that's good in crackers.

EDUCATOR CRACKERS



Now I ask you to get acquainted especially with Educator Wafers and Educator Toasterettes. The Wafer is simply irresistible when buttered and served in place of bread.

The Toasterette—a salted, toasted and buttered cracker—is delicious with soup or salad. Your dealer will supply you with both kinds. Buy them in tins, ten-cent packages or in bulk. When his man calls today, order them. Or phone now—that's handy. My next little talk will appear soon in the Boston Globe, Post, Herald and Christian Science Monitor. READ IT.

TO THE DEALERS

If you're in need of Educator Toasterettes, Educator Wafers or any of the other kinds of Educator Crackers, just phone Fort Hill 3710, or write our Boston Office, 37 Batterymarch St. Your orders will be given prompt and careful attention.

Moral Johnson Johnson

JOHNSON EDUCATOR FOOD COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

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TO MAKE our store the same sort of store that the Monitor is a newspaper. We believe in Honesty, in Courtesy, in sincere and free-hearted Service, not as mere theories, but as living facts of everyday life.

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KID GLOVES FOR CHRISTMAS

LOVES are one of the articles women like to receive in duplicate—especially if they are from the "VILLE." We offer the following special prices in lots of 6 pairs for gifts.

6 pairs \$1.25 Gloves for... \$7.00 6 pairs \$1.75 Gloves for... \$10.00
6 pairs \$1.50 Gloves for... \$8.50 6 pairs \$2.00 Gloves for... \$11.50

Glove orders issued for any amount, and are good until used.

Beeman & Hendee
351-353 SOUTH BROADWAY

Merry Christmas

Our warmest greetings to our many friends! If your shopping is not yet completed, let our several departments help you.

TOYS DOLLS GAMES BOOKS ART NOVELTIES NECKWEAR

NEEDLE NOTES

The chenille embroideries are another novelty of the season. Dull colors are used for the portion of the design carried out in chenille, while petals are frequently composed of pieces of satin applied on, and outlined with a dull gold cord tacked on. Velvet is used as a foundation.

Filet mosaic work done in pastel shades of floss on a net background, is also claiming the attention of needlewomen.

Kensington stitch is much seen these days, particularly in conventional daisy designs.—San Diego Union.

FRINGE BALLS

In case crochet buttons are to be used, instead of buying the buttons by the dozen, substitute ball fringe, cutting off the balls and using them as buttons, says the Woman's Home Companion. For the price of a dozen buttons you can buy a yard of fringe, and the number of balls doubles that of the buttons.

TO FROTH EGGS

If you rinse a plate with cold water before breaking the eggs on it, add to them a pinch of salt and then stand where there is a current of air you will have no difficulty in beating them to a froth.—New York Press.

HOW GARDEN MAY BE IMPROVED

Advantages of definite plan of operations

NOT only should plans be made now to have next year's garden more productive than this year's was, either from the standpoint of flowers, fruits or vegetables, but the garden should be planned so as to economize time and labor. Perhaps the garden is of the old-fashioned style in which the crops are grown in clumps or beds and must therefore be cultivated largely with the hoe, the rake and various other hand tools. This plan is not nearly so desirable as the plan of having all crops in long rows so that cultivation may be done with wheel implements. Fortunately for the amateur, there are combination implements which include the most important tools: namely, the seed drill, the cultivator and the scarifier. These can be purchased at any of the leading seed supply stores. They can be worked on almost any but the hardest and stoniest of soils, but are specially adapted to gardens and fields in which the soil is free from lumps and is more or less light. The remarks in the previous paragraphs refer more particularly to the usual garden vegetable crops which can be grown in rows. Many of the flowers which are used for bouquet work should be grown like the vegetables, in rows rather than in beds. Among these are sweet-pea, cosmos, everlasting, flowers, dianthus, cosmos, everlasting, flowers, linnaria, mignonette, nasturtium, pansy, poppy, stock and wallflower. The advantages of this method are that better attention can be given to the plants, which will respond with more and superior blossoms than if grown under old-fashioned methods. Flowers that are not used very much for cutting, such as the bedding plants, and also those large growing plants like hollyhock, dahlia, foxglove, sweet william, larkspur and peony, may be placed among shrubbery or in situations where they will show off to good advantage and perhaps screen the unsightly parts of the garden from the general view.

Possibly some changes may be necessary in the garden to attain the ends just pointed out. For instance, such crops as raspberries, currants, blackberries and gooseberries, may be scattered in various places and thus interfere with cultivation more or less. These should be grouped at one side of the garden so they may leave the balance of the space for less permanent crops. Beside the bushes just mentioned, should be placed the perennial vegetable crops: namely, asparagus, Jerusalem artichoke, sea kale, etc. These should all be in long rows parallel with the bushes so that time may be saved in turning at the ends of the rows.

Next to the perennial vegetables should come the biennial crops, of which the strawberry is perhaps the principal member. If the strawberry bed has not already been made for 1913 the new bed may be started in the spring or the ground may be utilized for early season crops so that the strawberry plants may be set in July, August or early September. No crop should therefore be placed on this ground that will be later in maturing than the first of July. Among the crops that can be relied upon are

FUR-TRIMMED SCARF AND MUFF

Coat is made in finger length

ONE of the season's most attractive and most practical offerings is the set that includes scarf and muff made of material fur trimmed. This illustration shows an excellent model of the kind.

The set consists of a long, graceful scarf and a big muff that is folded over in envelope style. The material is velvet banded with fur and lined with satin. There is an interlining of wadding that gives additional warmth. If something a little lighter in weight is wanted, satin with trimming of marabout would be lovely.

The fur plushes are exceedingly handsome, too, and are admirably adapted to such use. White fur plush edged with white ostrich would be charming for evening wear.

Corduroy would make a very attractive and useful set for wear with a suit of the same material or of some practical wool fabric.

The making is a very simple matter and can be easily accomplished at home. The accompanying suit consists of a coat in finger length and a six-gored skirt that is laid in backward-turning plaits.

To make the set will require 4½ yards of material 21 or 2½ yards 36, 44 or 52 inches wide with 9 yards of fur banding.

The pattern (7446) is cut in one size only. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

DUSTING MITTENS

Soft cotton flannel is the best material to use for dusting mittens, says Country Life in Canada. Make the palm several layers in thickness, each layer being sewed on separately with large stitches.



ART OF HOMEMAKING AND THE CHOICE OF LOCATION

GETTING a home does not by any means necessarily denote the getting and owning of a house, for a home may be rented, as witness the five-dollars-a-month cottage. The ideal home is the home that is owned by the homemaker; but a rented home, whether a city apartment or a house, may also be made delightfully representative of one's personality and ideas. Yet there must always be a considerable degree of unsatisfactoriness in renting. A man wants a title deed where he hangs up his hat. A home is properly something to have and to hold, to love and to cherish. But it is likely to be distinctly unsatisfactory to set about loving and cherishing and spending money upon a home that belongs to somebody else—even if that somebody else should be willing to let you follow out your own ideas with his property. All of which points out that the home renter, even more than the home purchaser, should be keenly heedful as to qualities and location, on account of the difficulty of making desired changes.

And yet, if the landlord be willing, you ought to be ready to spend some money on the rented house if you can reasonably add to its charm. What you spend will be for yourself, for the satisfaction of your ideals, for your own comfort and pleasure, writes a contributor to Harper's Bazar.

Twice we have lived the renters' life in houses that needed expenditures by ourselves to make them what we wished them to be; in each case we spent reasonably, and in each case found that there was not a dollar thus spent that we regretted, not a dollar that did not give far more than a dollar's worth in increase of satisfaction, of positive happiness. But as soon as we could we acquired a home of our own, and came to realize that, had we but known it, had we but dared sufficiently, we should have had one long before.

It is becoming increasingly possible for people to live in homes of their own. It is easier to own in the suburbs or in the country than it is in the heart of a crowded city, and the strong trend of present-day conditions is toward getting out from the centers, through the development of railway suburban traffic, the expansion of suburban trolley service, the marvelous increase in the use of automobiles. And with this new and amazing possibility, even for the busiest of city workers, of getting away from the cities to live, there has coincidentally come the desire to take advantage of the possibility, the desire to get out where there are trees and hills and running water and fresh air and flowers.

Where to look for your home, what kind of place it should be, what surroundings it should have, what price to pay; such things depend on individual idiosyncrasies, needs, tastes, possibilities, and means.

Look, in the first place, for convenience for business, for the demands of business are exigent. Yet if you care, as most of us do care, for economy, be willing to buy a place that will involve a measure of inconvenience for a while if you clearly see that improvement in railway service, in good roads, in trolley extension, is sure to come.

Think of schools. Have in mind the possibility of a public library, for library books add much to the pleasure and comfort of life. Yet in such things, again, be content if in the near future you can reasonably count upon them.

Look for convenience of city deliveries; a locality which has, or is sure soon to have, regular deliveries from the greater stores is worth more in money than a locality without such an advantage. Yet more and more the principal stores are delivering free at the railway stations.

Look for the general aspect of the neighborhood; see what it is, and, with more solicitude, what it promises to become. Look closely, always, to see what kind of people are likely to be your neighbors. Even if you are practically pioneering there will be indications by which you can judge.

There is pleasure, there is keen satisfaction, there is great profit in spending time in expeditionary searches. In our own case, after deciding on the general locality in which we wished to live, we set out to become acquainted with every house within that locality, and kept at it till we hit upon the very one we wanted and could get. Rely on yourself. Don't expect a pot of gold at the foot of a real estate man's rainbow.

You may want a house in town, in the country, or in a settled suburb; you may go in advance of development, or you may wish to buy in one of those delightful American cities which possess, within the city limits, large residence sections where there is the spaciousness, the fresh air, and the greenery of the very country; but whatever your range of choice, the principles of selection are the same.

RIBBON HOLDER VERY PRETTY FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT

MANY a woman searching for ideas to help her in fashioning gifts will favor the pretty articles made from ribbon or figured silk. One of the prettiest displayed at an exclusive shop where art needlework is sold was a case for narrow ribbon.

To make one of these attractive articles, first cut out four circles of cardboard three quarters of an inch wider in diameter than the roll of ribbon chosen. Use white cardboard for the circles, especially if silk of a light color is used to cover them.

If you select rolls of pink ribbon, make a pink and white case for it. Cut out two rounds of pink material and two of white for the lining, allowing a good half inch of the material for turning over the edges.

Cover two of the circles with pink and two with white silk. Then overcast a pink and a white together, producing two completely covered circles. A narrow rill of lace should then be sewn around the edges.

A small loop of silk cord is drawn through the center of one circle, and in this a bodkin is kept. After making the loop, pass the cord through the two or three rolls of ribbon and the center of the under side of the case, where the ends are tied in a bow to keep the ribbon firmly in place. The sides of the case are tied together in three places with narrow pink ribbon. Other cases can be made by covering the circles with embroidered linen or batiste lined with silk of a delicate tint.

Small scraps of material which could never be good for anything else can be utilized in this manner.

TO CLEAN DOESKIN GLOVES

Every woman who invests in the washable doeskin gloves should invest in two pairs, for, unless the one pair is washed every night as regularly as one winds the watch, clean gloves are never available just when needed, says the Philadelphia Times. Wash these gloves on the hands in water not too hot and scrub them clean with the nailbrush and soap. Rinse the gloves, still on the hands, in several waters. Then shake the hands until the gloves slip off easily without being dragged by the finger tips. Squeeze them as dry as possible and shake out before hanging up to dry. When they are dry run the end of a curling iron (wiped clean) or a glove stretcher into each finger of the gloves.

NEWEST STYLE OF PORCH

The porch that extends entirely across the front of the house is sure to darken the living room, and rarely adds to the attractiveness of the house, according to a Chicago Journal writer. The newest style is the more practical idea and puts the porch at one end, plunging boldly out from the building.

NOTICE THE DOORS

When selecting a house in which to dwell, give strict attention to the doors if you particularly want an interior of beauty, says the New Haven Journal Courier. Too often, even in well constructed houses, this important item of woodwork has been singled out for a point in which to economize.

COAT IN A NEW COLOR

There is a new color for the long knitted coat, a cross between deep purple and deep pink, says the Chicago Journal. Certain rhododendrons are exactly in this shade, and there are petunias in the same lovely tint, as becoming to blonde as to brunette.



HERE is an intimate relationship existing between Good Books and Good Writers; as one depends so much upon the other; it naturally follows that a Desk Unit is a very attractive feature of the Globe-Wernicke Idea in Library Furniture. Can you recommend any gift that would be as highly appreciated as one which brings the companionship of good authors within such easy reach of the desk, where you can think, read, and write, happy in the contemplation of such a possession? Write for catalog. Address Dept. C. S. M.

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THE HOUSEHOLD

FABRICS AND STYLES THAT SPRING WILL BRING WOMEN

It may be entirely too early, as far as the public is concerned, to talk about spring clothes, and yet this is the only conversation that one hears in the shops and wherever designers foregather. The French models were sold out early in the season and the American copies of them, which were made by the wholesale houses, were disposed of in large numbers before the first of December, and the bulk of the work since then has been given over to reduction sales and gowns made to order, writes Anne Rittenhouse in the New York Times.

As soon as the French models are out of the way the designers begin to talk of what Paris will decide on for spring. The American wholesale workers have their meetings and decide on their output long before Paris is heard from, but the trouble with this is that the fashion world still takes its dictation from Paris, and no one knows whether or not the American models will hit it.

There are two distinct seasons twice a year, and it is an excellent thing that this is so, because there are thousands of people to whom new clothes mean more than new fashions, and to whom Paris is only a name and a label. It is to this immense class that the American wholesale appeal through the retail trade, which exhibits American made clothes usually designed on French models of the late winter, thus giving a woman in February the fashions that were worn in November in Paris.

It is rare that anything is original, although many fashions are modified, as they have been throughout the history of dress in America. If the new French models which come over in March do not cooperate with the American models that went before, there is sometimes a financial loss, but often there are enough people to make both seasons pay.

There is every effort on the part of the American designers to introduce for spring a jacket not longer than 27 inches and which is longer in the back than in the front. It will have long sleeves and will button high over the chest for the spring season, but it will probably be lowered as soon as the warm weather sets in.

The skirt which they have approved and heralded for spring will be as narrow as it has been for two years, and it will take on the looseness around the hips and knees which has distinguished the skirts of this winter.

As for materials, Paris says that satin will be withdrawn for everyday gowns and suits and that crepe de chine, both plain and stamped, will be the favored fabric of the hour. It is said in Paris that the mills are working to capacity producing crepe de chine, and also china silk, so we will evidently see a season of these lovely materials, which are not only cool, but easily draped and durable.

ORDINARY CRACKERS IN FANCY DISGUISES

THE variety of uses to which plain ordinary crackers can be put is astonishing to the average person. Crackers are made to go with almost every one of the courses at a big dinner, from an anchovy, soufflé with the soup, with tart jelly and cheese at the salad course, and later coated with chocolate or melted fudge or with a marshmallow on the top, as a sort of glorified cracker with the dessert.

Besides, they can be made into a dozen tempting sandwich forms for afternoon tea, or as a little relish. And the best of it is they are the least expensive things to buy.

The fillets of six anchovies, pounded in a mortar with an ounce of butter, cayenne pepper and a little nutmeg, rubbed through a sieve spread on thin crackers, and heated in an oven, are fine to serve before a meal.

To make soufflé crackers to go with soup, buy round crackers that can be split open easily, drop the halves in a pan of cold water, and let them stay seven or eight minutes. Then take them out with a cake turner, so they will not break, place on a buttered pan and crisp in a hot oven. The change from extreme cold to extreme heat makes them puff, or "soufflé," says the New York Press.

For an afternoon tea, take square crackers, spread the edges with cream cheese, and put in the oven to melt. Fill in with currant or tart grape jelly and set aside to cool. Spread one cracker with chopped raisins and peanut butter, place another cracker on the top and a nut meat on the top of that.

Another way is to put a marshmallow in the center of each cracker, with a dot of butter on the top. Place in an oven until the marshmallow runs a little, then set to cool.

Butter small crackers and sprinkle with granulated sugar and powdered cinnamon, brown in the oven, and in the center of each place a large raisin that has been soaked in hot water to make it soft and plump. If put on while the cracker is hot the raisin will stick. Graham crackers are good treated this way.

SMALL JEWEL CASE AND PIN CUSHION COMBINED ATTRACTIVE

ONE of the most convenient little accessories to the toilet for the woman who travels about a great deal is a small jewel case and pin-cushion combined, says the Philadelphia North American.

It is made of a piece of fancy ribbon or plain satin 12 inches long and six inches wide. The material is sewed together lengthwise, then divided into three parts, four inches in each, either by stitching it on the machine, or with very close cross-stitch or featherstitching.

Do this stitching four inches from one side first, then fill the center with wool to form the cushion in which to stick the pins, then stitch it across four inches from the other end.

There you have a solid center with hollow end, and these ends are turned in to form a hem one inch wide. In these a small casing is run, with narrow ribbon placed through so as to pull it up like a little bag on each end.

This makes a flat cushion in the center, having baglike ends in which the jewelry is kept, brooches, bracelets, rings, chains and the watch, when it is not in use. The cushion can be decorated with some pretty design done in cross stitch or an embroidered initial or a small spray of flowers.

Such a case can be made of any material you may choose. Broad satin is always pretty; plain satin covered with lace or coarse linen that can be laundered will be found a satisfactory substitute for other more expensive fabrics.

One side of the cushion may be used for jewels and the other for sewing materials—cotton, scissors, needles, etc.—or for a soft ball of darning cotton, that is always handy to have when traveling.

This combination cushion and case will make a good gift for the young girl who is attending boarding school or for one away from home.

NEW KIND OF SHOWER

An aunt of the bride-to-be wished to entertain the 12 girl friends of her niece, but was very much opposed to the modern idea of showers; so she purchased a set of table linen, stamped table cloth, and napkins with the monogram of the engaged girl, and sent one napkin and the thread for working to each of the girls, asking her to embroider it, says the Woman's Home Companion.

A few days later these girls were invited to bring "their sewing" and spend the afternoon with the bride. After a very pleasant hour spent in hemming this linen, the aunt presented her niece with the embroidered cloth, and the girls showered her with the finished napkins.

VOGUE FOR RIBBON TRIMMING

Evening coats have gauged ribbon borders, plain tailor made costumes of cloth and velvet are bound with ribbon while ribbon silk floral sprays and ribbon bows for neckwear have never been in greater vogue. Every day we are hearing of some new kind of ribbon and some new use to which ribbon may be put, says the Philadelphia Times. Ribbon is extensively introduced in the evening stole and muff with excellent effect, and lingerie is never complete unless it is ribbon-run and adorned with ribbon bows.

MOTIF FOR BUREAU SCARF END

Three ovals included in the design



THREE of these oval figures make a charming design for the end of a bureau scarf. The work is done in fine close buttonhole stitch with the exception of the crossbars, which are outlined. Use mercerized cotton No. 25.

DESSERTS GOOD FOR HOLIDAYS

Variety of delicious puddings

IF your circumstances are comfortable, you may delight a less fortunate family with a real holiday treat in the shape of a pudding, says the Washington Herald. Here is one without eggs: One cup of bread crumbs, fine grated (if you have whole wheat bread use that), one cup brown sugar, one cup sifted flour, one cup washed currants (or half currants and half raisins), one cup of milk, one teaspoonful soda, a pinch of salt, one cup chopped beef suet, and half a grated nutmeg.

Mix together the crumbs, suet, sugar, flour, nutmeg, salt and fruit. Dissolve the soda in the milk and add it last. Tie up in floured pudding cloth and boil four hours. Leave room for pudding to swell.

Do not remove from the bag until after it has been reheated over hot water for serving. Lemon or hard sauce should accompany this pudding and either could be made a day or two before and sent with the pudding to your friend or neighbor, as the lemon sauce is good cold or may be warmed over.

Fruit Pudding—Remove fiber and threads from half a pound of fine beef suet and chop fine. Mix with half a pound of fine bread crumbs, two ounces of flour, three quarters of a cup of sugar, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, quarter of a teaspoonful each of mace and cloves, three fourths of a pound of mixed fruit—citron, orange peel, figs and seeded raisins. Add a little salt—about a teaspoonful—four well beaten eggs, and two or three tablespoonfuls of milk or enough to moisten the dry ingredients.

They should be much too soft to handle, but of a consistency that can be taken up in heaping spoonfuls. Turn into a buttered mold or kettle, cover closely, and steam about five hours. As the water evaporates in boiling, replenish with water that is boiling hot, so it will not change the temperature of the pudding and cause it to be heavy. Serve with hard or liquid sauce.

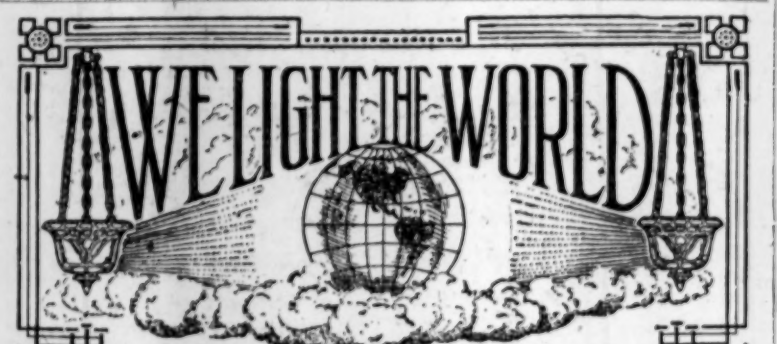
French Pudding—Add two thirds of a cup of cream, boiling hot, to two ounces of fine white bread crumbs. Let stand until cool. Then beat up with five ounces of finely chopped suet, one ounce flour, two ounces stoned raisins, two ounces candied peel or preserved cherries chopped fine, a zest of lemon and a pinch of nutmeg. Beat well and add yolks of four eggs. Pour into a mold and steam. Serve with custard sauce.

Inglesby Pudding—Mix one pound of raisins, one pound currants, one pound of sugar, of flour, of suet and of bread crumbs; add quarter of an ounce each of allspice and candied peel, a little nutmeg, rind of lemon, eight eggs, well beaten. This will make two large puddings and is not as extravagant as it looks. Boil each in bags for seven hours. These should be made some weeks before needed and hung in a cool place.

Nut Pudding—Shell, blanch, and chop four ounces of nuts, either pecans or filberts. Pound them fine and mix with half a cup of granulated sugar and cook until brown, but not scorched. Add a cup of milk and tablespoonful of vanilla. Mix yolks of eight eggs with five ounces of sugar; add the nuts, etc., and a pint of good cream scalding hot. Stir all together until smooth and steam through a coarse sieve, and when cold turn into freezer and freeze for two hours. Serve with cold vanilla or chocolate nutmeg sauce.

COAL ECONOMY

Never allow the firebox of the range to be more than three fourths full, says the Montreal Star. When full, the draft is checked, a large amount of fuel is consumed and much heat is lost.



HOLIDAY GIFTS

ARTISTIC TABLE, FLOOR, DEN AND BOUDOIR LAMPS. 600 DIFFERENT STYLES.

BEAUTIFUL HAND LEADED ART GLASS AND HANDSOME SILK AND LACE SHADES.

ALL LIGHTED TO SHOW DESIRED EFFECT

McK. & W. CHRISTMAS SPECIAL, \$10

An extraordinary Lamp. Shades of hand-leaded Art glass in amber and rose or green and ruby colorings. Standards of old brass or vermeil, fitted for gas or two electric bulbs. Height, 21 inches; width of shade, 14 inches. Value \$18. Sale price, \$10.

We have special rooms to give correct lighting effect. We devote twelve floors to Lighting Fixtures, Andirons, Fire Sets, Screens, etc. We have salesmen expert in lighting problems. We are manufacturers and wholesalers and give our customers the lowest possible prices.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES

McKENNEY & WATERBURY CO
FRANKLIN STREET, COR. CONGRESS, BOSTON, MASS.

OUR STORE ETHICS—And Other Things—No. 47

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

Everything from the daisy that gems the sod to the rose that blushes under glass for corsage, coiffure, muff and table decorations.

The completeness of some of them includes the thorns! Innocent thorns, like courtier's swords, not to pierce you;

flexible thorns, pliable to the touch. You can go a Maying among them. The buds, the blossoms, the leaves are here—almost the fragrance and bird songs—10c to \$6.95. Put in boxes that increase their charm.

(Continued Monday)

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

TRIED RECIPES

JELLIED VEAL

ONE knuckle of veal, two onions, six cloves, six whole white peppers, one bay leaf, one blade of mace one half teaspoonful of ground allspice, one half cupful of vinegar, salt and pepper to taste, one lemon, some parsley, two quarts of water.

Wipe the veal knuckle with a cloth dipped in boiling water; cut the meat into pieces, then put it into a saucepan with the water and bring slowly to the boiling point, then skim and let it simmer gently for two hours. Peel and slice the onions and add them, together with the mace, bay leaf, cloves, whole peppers and allspice; cover and cook slowly for one hour longer. Take out the knuckle, remove the bones carefully, and put the meat into a wet mold. Remove the lid from the pan and boil the liquor until it is reduced to one quart; strain it, add the vinegar, salt and pepper, then pour it over the meat, and set aside to cool. Turn out and garnish with parsley and slices of lemon.

CORN CHOWDER

One quart can of corn, one quart of sliced raw potatoes, a two inch cube of fat salt pork, one sliced onion, one teaspoonful of pepper, one tablespoonful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two cupfuls of milk, six butter crackers.

Heat the corn and scald the potatoes. Fry the pork and take it from the saucepan; cook the onion in the fat. Strain the fat into one quart of the water in which the potatoes were scalded, then put in a layer of potatoes and a layer of corn pulp; season with salt and pepper and allow to simmer for 20 minutes. Blend the butter and flour together in a saucepan over the fire, stir in the milk, and keep stirring until it comes to the boiling point. Pour it over the chowder. Put a layer of crackers into a hot soup-tureen and turn the chowder over them.

APPLE AND PINEAPPLE SALAD

One can of sliced pineapple, one lemon, four large sweet apples, one pint of sweet cream, one cupful of chopped English walnut meats, sugar to taste.

Drain the pineapple and boil the juice with the strained juice of the lemon. Sweeten to taste. Cut the pineapple in small pieces into a salad bowl, peel the apples and slice them into the salad bowl with the pineapple. Sprinkle sugar over this to make it quite sweet, then pour the boiled juices over it and put aside to cool. Just before serving add the nut meats and sweet cream, stirring lightly to mix the ingredients.

WELSH RABBIT

One half pound of mild cheese, one egg, two rounding tablespoonfuls of butter, two level teaspoonfuls of flour, two cupfuls of milk, one half teaspoonful of salt, red pepper to taste, hot toast or large soda crackers.

Cut the cheese into small pieces, put it into a saucepan with the butter and place it on the stove to melt slowly. In another saucepan scald the milk and pour into it the egg, flour and salt, which have been beaten together. Let this mixture cook, stirring constantly, until it is perfectly smooth, then pour the cream mixture into the melted cheese and butter. Beat the combined mixtures vigorously with the egg beater, then add the red pepper. Serve on hot toast or on large soda crackers which have been browned slightly in the oven. The secret of the success of this recipe lies in the proper and careful combining of the two mixtures.—Ladies Home Journal.

SHOPPING HINTS

Among the silver novelties is a holder of a size to contain a box of crackers. The holder is silver plate, of course.

Sets of hair ribbons of different colors, usually four in a box, make welcome gifts for the daughter.

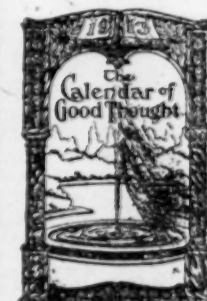
Motoring and golf vests, with or without sleeves, make acceptable gifts for the man who is fond of these sports.

Traveling sets for men and women are shown in wide variety. The simplest ones are of cretonne, rubber lined, while more elaborate ones are of leather wonderfully complete.

A very thin ribbon of regular weave comes expressly for tying gifts; it is to be had in various colors, the green and red, of course, being the favorites.

Individual changing dishes, counterparts of the large ones, come in nickel.—Newark News.

The Calendar of Good Thought for 1913



A beautiful calendar of 52 pages with a good thought verse or quotation for each day in the year. The selections of sentiments are especially beautiful, as well as new. It will make an excellent Christmas gift, for it is handsomely printed in colors and is packed in an individual box. Size 6x9 inches.

Price 50 Cents Postpaid

This calendar is for sale by the Book and Art Exchanges throughout the world.

GREEN & CO., 200 Broadway, New York

The Christian Science Monitor said—July 20, 1912—"To pause in the midst of a busy day just long enough to read a brief quotation that has been selected by some one as offering a helpful thought has served to brighten or sweeten many a home and give courage to many a heart. It is because of this, that quotation calendars are so sought, but alas, it too often happens that the selections are not of a nature that gives the 'crumb' at the moment of need. A calendar that has been arranged for the express purpose of providing something practically helpful for every day is just from the press of Green & Co., publishers, of New York City. It is called the 'Calendar of Good Thought' and is arranged and now ready for 1913. The compilation is by Maude F. Seyfert. It is of book size and is to hang on the wall. Each page contains quotations for a week. Each week begins with a Scriptural quotation. The others are taken from all sources."

Special Prices to Sunday School Teachers in Quantities

GREEN & COMPANY, 200 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Travellers and Householders, Attention

ABSOLUTE PROTECTION

Howard's Patent Key Lock Appliance

Absolutely Prevents Picking of Door Locks

Key Locks With Shield, 2 in Box 50c. By Mail Postage Prepaid.

UNION NOVELTY COMPANY Manufacturers and Distributors

216 SAN FERNANDO BLDG., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THE LEE BROOM

is now specified by women all over the country when ordering from their grocer. It is the modern broom.

The handle is made moisture-proof by a special process of enameling. Its smooth, glossy surface is both attractive and inviting to use. For parlor and general housework, ask for MIDGET, FYNELITE, DAISY-LEE or FAIRY-QUEEN. Address Department K, giving us your dealer's name, and receive free useful Household Article.

LEE BROOM & DUSTER COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS. DAVENPORT, IOWA LINCOLN, NEB.

NEW JAR OPENER

The new fruit jar opener operates by means of the wire loop at one end, with which it grips the cover of the jar and with a slight twist of the wrist it is opened, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. At the opposite end is a can opener, very sharp, strong and efficient, which has a new device of its own for clutching and cutting cans with little labor and no waste.

APPLE SOUFFLE

Apple souffle makes a delicious dessert, says the Chicago Journal. It is made in these portions: Six large apples, pared and cut up very fine. Take a dish with a cover and put a layer of apples, a layer of sugar and so on till dish is full; sprinkle a little cinnamon on each layer, but not any water. When the dish is full put a piece of butter the size of a walnut on top and let cook slowly on back of stove all day.

MODES IN BRIEF

The limousine coat, the smartest new automobile garment, is made of velvet or brocade trimmed with fur.

In selecting one of the dainty bouquets of artificial flowers that are worn pinned on the front of muffs, either the round bouquet or the trailing spray is smart.

Some of the best evening and afternoon wraps are made of velvet or satin, quite plain in front, and an immense pattern at the back almost entirely covering that part of lace applique or an inset piece of brocade.

The fashionable designer aims to have the lower part of the sleeve under the arm long and unfitted. Sleeves continue long and of modified kimono effects.

The vogue for finely plaited frills continues. Scarcely a gown appears without this pretty form of garnishment.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

AMERICAN INDIAN IN NEED OF FRIENDS NOW MORE THAN EVER

Radical Steps Declared Necessary Soon to Prevent Majority of Race From Becoming Homeless—Influences Working Against People in Transition Period

BETTER OFF IN OLD "BUFFALO DAYS"

Warren King Moorehead, member of the United States board of Indian commissioners, has written several books on Indians and other subjects. The list includes "Primitive Man in Ohio," "Tonda, a Story of the Sioux," "Fl. Ancient" and "Prehistoric Implements." In his college years he spent much time in reading works relating to the Indians and archeology and in exploring ancient earthworks in Licking county, Ohio. He made valuable discoveries in the mounds of the Scioto valley.

By WARREN K. MOOREHEAD
Member of the United States board of Indian commissioners

BEYOND question the American people—or at least the greater part of them—seem to think that there is no Indian problem at the present time. This impression is so widespread and of such influence that it works to the injury of the red man. Persons who should know better, reason that because we are allotting Indians land in severalty and educating their children, our aborigine has passed out of the danger zone. While it is true that the Indian Rights Association, the National Indian Association and societies in California, Massachusetts and elsewhere have persistently fought for the rights of the Indian, other influences have with equal fervor contended that the Indian was safely sheltered in the protecting arms of the United States Indian office.

As the problem today is very acute, and will soon engage the attention of the taxpayers of the United States, I deem it no more than right that the facts should be made public.

The newspapers of this country, with few exceptions, are of the opinion that there is no Indian problem. This was brought home to me with especial force when, as one of the directors of the Indian Rights Association, I observed that the papers were loath to publish the results of our investigations.

One of the most potent influences in Indian affairs is the Lake Mohonk conference, held each October and attended by 300 or 400 prominent persons from all over the United States.

Until recent years I had fallen in with the error shared by many that the Indian was protected in his property rights and his health and that the days of "graft" on reservations were a thing of the past. It was only when I looked into affairs on several reservations and also took the field and made a thorough examination of conditions in northern Minnesota among the Ojibwa Indians that I realized that the American Indian never needed friends more than at the present time.

Transition Period

The Indian of today presents an interesting study. He is in the transition period. The majority of all Indians between 10 and 40 speak or write or read English. Of course, there are exceptions. Of the older Indians not a few understand English even if they are not able to write or read. All of them are more or less in touch with our civilization. The dangers which beset the Indian at the present moment are very different from those which confronted him 40 years ago.

I do not hesitate to say, after a careful reading of published material and correspondence with persons in various parts of the United States and an inspection of conditions in a number of places, that there is as much, if not more, abuse of Indian rights at present than during any period in our history. But it has taken a very different form, and because it is not sensational, it has not appealed to the public at large. In other words, there has been no awakening of American conscience.

The best illustration of this is to be found on White Earth reservation, northern Minnesota. Here practically all of 5300 Ojibwa Indians (this is the proper name, although they are known in government circles as Chippewa) were swindled out of their property, and the thing was done so quietly that the United States Indian office knew nothing about it. The swindling continued for more than three years, and a fine body of aboriginal people was reduced from affluence to pauperism.

Pretty much throughout the United States—save here and there an exception—are these sinister influences at work. To a considerable extent, the United States Indian office is fighting them. But it seems to me, after a careful study of the subject from many points of view, that unless our interior department makes a radical change in its handling of the Indian problem, we shall have a race of paupers on our hands. There will be thousands of exceptions, but the bulk of our Indians will soon be homeless.

It is unfortunate that in the recent appropriation bill passed by Congress and authorizing the United States Indian office to expend over \$7,000,000, so little of this money is available for the safeguarding of the property rights and welfare of our wards.

Division of Appropriation

This bill carries about \$250,000 for health, for suppression of liquor \$75,000, for Indian police \$200,000, and the rest of the money is for education, maintenance of the Indian office itself and the various superintendents, inspectors, etc. In brief, the various amounts appropriated indicate an increased maintenance for medical service but no substantial increase in the matter most fatal to the

American Indian—the protection of his personal and property rights. If any person will take the trouble to investigate Indian history thoroughly, he will be surprised at the results of his researches. He will find that while there are thousands of progressive Indians at the present time, the bulk of the Indians were far better off in the old "buffalo days." The testimony of the older Indians themselves on this point is conclusive.

It would be far better if we abandoned all educational work among these Indians and concentrated our efforts to stamp out wrong conditions.

The Navajo Indians of New Mexico—who make the famous blankets—now number over 28,000 and are most decent and progressive Indians at present. They are a strong, hardy race. The conditions of these Navajo as contrasted with other tribes should teach a lesson to the American people. These Navajo Indians are in fine condition at present for the very good reason the we have let them alone. We have not inflicted on them unwise legislation as we did in the case of the Chippewa Indians of northern Minnesota. We have not herded them in school buildings as we have done elsewhere, and then sent them home to recover, as best they might, while the school continued on in the even tenor of its way! We have not obstructed them with that class of white men found about the outskirts of many reservations. Persons who doubt these statements should visit the Navajo and then northern Minnesota; afterwards let such look into the condition of our California Indians and of certain tribes in Oklahoma.

Deprived of Protection

When the Indians held reservations in common before the present plan of allotting them was put into effect they could protect themselves against the land grabber and other undesirable citizens, and all Indians who fought for their rights were respected. However, this communal protection has been swept away. We have taken the position that the Indian of mixed blood is a citizen and accorded him some of the rights of citizenship. Yet we have not afforded him the kind of protection that we white people as citizens enjoy. Herein lies the crux of the whole matter.

Let some one might misunderstand, permit me to be specific as to what I mean by real protection. The evidence taken by me—and it is in line with the evidence taken by E. B. Linn and others—is to the effect that Indians were awakened in the middle of the night by white persons entering their cabins who compelled them to sign away their property. That pupils—minors—in the United States Indian boarding schools were persuaded to sign deeds or mortgages. This has happened at Haskell, Ft. Verde, Pipestone, etc. In other words the Indian pupils were swindled while inside of the government schools and under the protection of the United States flag!

Indians were arrested and not released until they had deeded away property to pay exorbitant fines. Indians were made intoxicated; they were threatened and they were bullied. At the same time, in the same regions, I can find no evidence of white citizens having been so treated by their fellows or by Indians. No wonder that the more intelligent of the older Indians regard our talk about civilization as a convenient cloak with which to cover our nefarious dealings. The older Indians claim, and I think that there is both justice and logic in the position they take, that before the reservations were split up none of the present evils existed. Such evils as did exist they could overcome. Now, these old Indians aver that they cannot get justice either in Washington or in local courts. This, of course, is an exaggeration, but it is the Indian point of view. It is no more erroneous than is our opinion that the Indian is properly cared for by the government at present. Many of the Indians know vastly better what they need and what they want than do some of the officials in Washington.

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Hurried Into Citizenship

In one of my public addresses I used the phrase, "We have pushed and hurried the Indian into citizenship." I see no occasion to change this sentence. The policy which the Indian office inaugurated some years ago, might be well put thus: "The Indian office seized an Indian, placed a coat upon his back, put a few words of English in his mouth, thrust a deed to valuable land or timber or oil coal property in his hand and sent him forth into the world as a sheep among wolves." Yet the office was sincere and it believed this was best for the American Indian to make the educating and allotting the two chief factors of the administration.

When the congressional investigation of the interior department began something over a year ago, many persons wondered how it was that the Indian office did not seem to know that bad conditions among its wards had developed in various por-

tions of the United States. This is a most interesting subject and should be discussed in some detail. Beyond question, our ignorance regarding conditions on the United States Indian reservations previous to the White Earth investigation of 1909, was because of the faulty, careless, incompetent, inspection service. If the office was not ignorant of what was being done to helpless people, there is no excuse for its refusal to act. Therefore, I assume that it did not know.

Conditions Not Reported

When I reached White Earth, Minnesota, in March, 1909, I found that nearly all the Indians had been swindled out of their farm lands and pine timber tracts, amounting to several million dollars in value. Yet inspectors and special agents from the Indian office had the past three or four years visited that reservation. Apparently, these men had never reported on the true condition of affairs. Whether it was because they were there but a few days, or spent all their time in the agent's office, are questions I leave to the imagination of the public. Some one is responsible for the terrible condition of the Chippewa Indians.

Letters had been written to the Indian office years ago calling attention to what was going on at White Earth. Apparently, no attention was paid to such information. This is inexcusable in view of the fact that all the persons who reported the condition were responsible men and not given to exaggeration.

We are face to face today with a serious problem in California. It seems that the California Indians, numbering thousands, have been robbed of all their property without let or hindrance from our government. Being reduced to abject poverty, the California Indian Association and other bodies of philanthropic citizens, chief among whom was the well known California author, Charles F. Loomis, became interested; and at last our government appropriated money for the repurchase of lands, and thus certain Indians are being given homesteads. We do not buy California lands for a few dollars per acre—the price at which the Indians sold them. That is, where they did sell. In some cases it was not necessary for the whites to buy. The California Indians are not Sioux or Apaches, and it was easy to evict them. We are compelled to pay a good round sum for every acre of irrigated land. Before we have all the California Indians comfortably located, we shall have spent several million dollars. And when other of our wards have lost their property, we shall have to do likewise for them. Edward S. Curtis, the artist, has been on nearly every reservation in the United States. He recently told me that the American Indian is in a most deplorable condition.

The department of justice is now at work endeavoring to recover for the Indians of Minnesota more than 1000 tracts of timber and farm lands. Its suits are all based on the evidence collected by E. B. Linn and myself in 1909. Three years have passed, there is considerable suffering among Minnesota Indians, the courts are clogged with suits, business both for Indians and white people is at a standstill. In spite of all the strong evidence of criminal guilt, not a single man has gone to jail; the hospital we urged is not built; the saloons we closed are all open again, scattered throughout a reservation 36 miles square.

Promises we have had in plenty. When I hear the long speeches as to what we are doing for the Indians I am reminded of Ah-bow-we-geshig. He is a sub-chief and a leader of the Ojibwa. A long letter from Washington was read and interpreted to the assembled Indians, the interpreter being kept busy for upwards of an hour. The Indians became tired—for it was the usual well-worn and general document. When the interpreter finished, Ah-bow-we-geshig arose and said: "That letter is like the food we Indians have today; all soup and no meat!"

Unnecessary Situation

What is discouraging to me is that our Indian problem is all so unnecessary, so unneeded. Granting that white men covet Indian property anywhere in the United States, common-sense business methods applied to the Indian office management of White Earth reservation would have prevented the present wretched story. People often ask me whether there are any Indian reservations in the United States which are administered honestly and effectively. It always affords me great pleasure to point to the Navajo Indians. In the first place, their condition of prosperity is due to the fact that the Indian office has let them alone for the most part. Secondly, that George M. Shelton, who has most of the Navajo under his control, is a man of great force and strength of character, and who, so far as I can ascertain, has paid no attention to the requests of local politicians; and who has guided them along the lines of their natural abilities. He has not tried to introduce arts and industries unsuited to them. He has not interfered in their internal affairs, and he has encouraged their sheep, cattle, blanket and other industries and developed agriculture and irrigation.

Sioux Under Protection

Maj. John R. Brennan of Pine Ridge, South Dakota, has charge of 7700 of the old fighting Sioux. These are the men who whipped Custer and Fetterman, and compelled our respect in the "buffalo days" of 1890-1890. In 1890 they were dancing the ghost dance. Today they live in cabins, send their children to school, own thousands of head of horses and cattle and are progressive, self-respecting Indians. Major Brennan has held office about 15 years. He has kept

clear of politicians; he has prevented white men from marrying Indian women and thus obtaining lands; he has protected his Indians and not allowed strangers to roam at will over the reservation.

In the case of both Navajo and the Sioux there has been little foolish legislation. The Navajo are being crowded at the present time by settlers along the San Juan river at the north, and there is a dispute regarding a strip of territory seized by certain cattlemen. But the Indian Rights Association is fighting for the Navajo and we hope full protection will be afforded them.

There is no reason why the Indians in Oklahoma and Minnesota, California, Montana and elsewhere should not be quite as happy and progressive as those on the two reservations I have mentioned.

LATEST IN MECHANICAL MUSIC THE GRAFONOLA



(Courtesy Columbia Phonograph Company, New York)

Instrument the development of which is looked upon as a distinct advance in reproduction of sound waves

NEW YORK—In this day of mechanical music it stirs no comment if a playerless piano renders with expression and precision Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" or eccentric music. But when one sees an instrument that at first glance appears to be a miniature grand piano, and hears what seems to be vocal and orchestral music so like the genuine article that one can hardly believe it is a reproduction, then comes a realization of the remarkable advances that have been made in the knowledge of acoustics as applied to the reproduction of sound waves.

The instrument that will do this and which is looked upon as a landmark in the field of mechanical music is called the Grafonola, and will soon be placed on the market. It is shaped like a baby grand piano, but is much smaller and is Florentine in style, exquisitely carved and artistically proportioned.

One of the officials of the company that is manufacturing the instrument said:

"Three years ago we began working out a laboratory model of a perfect horn. After thousands of experiments we got a tone chamber which in its form and method of suspension and insulation are wholly new to the art of sound reproduction. The tone chamber itself is surrounded by a secondary resonance chamber made of spruce and very much like a cello in form and acoustic properties."

"Having constructed a perfect horn, we built a case to fit it. The adoption of the horizontal piano style was no sudden departure, but the logical out-

come of the experiments toward the perfect tone chamber. These experiments culminated in a general formation that was the duplicate of the sweeping curves of the horizontal piano case. From that to this present actual model was a natural and inevitable transition. And the result is an instrument of faultless beauty and dignity of design and absolute perfection of musical tone."

In this mechanism are introduced a number of radical improvements which make the instrument of unusual interest. It is operated by an electric motor that will run on any service current or on batteries. It has a speed indicator that tells at what speed the machine is running, and with it the speed can be instantly adjusted.

The most important feature is an electric automatic start-and-stop that is an integral part of the general mechanism of the instrument and not a mere attachment. It automatically stops the motor whenever the last line of any record is played, no matter what the size of the record is or how long or short the piece may be. Then by simply swinging the tone arm back to its first position the instrument is started again automatically.

Another innovation is the placing of an electric light inside the case, so that, no matter in what part of the room the instrument is placed, perfect illumination is obtained for putting in new needles or reading the record titles.

All the visible metal work is gold plated, as are the necessary tools, which are packed in a velvet lined drawer.

maintaining the special agents and protecting the Indians. But there were a few others living in Oklahoma, or doing business there, and two or three members in Congress from Oklahoma who took me severely to task for presuming to dictate to the people of Oklahoma. The Congressional Record contains a number of speeches made by friends of the Indian in Congress in which there is direct reference to outrages perpetrated on the Indians to compel them to dispose of their property. In one instance dynamite had been placed under a cabin and the inmates destroyed in order that certain white men might obtain the land.

Indians Face Losses

At present thousands of Indians in Oklahoma and what was formerly Indian territory have lost their property. Revelations made by Senator Gore, work done by Inspector E. B. Linn and others and letters to me from numerous persons living in that country all indicate that, independent of the question of 16 special agents, we are face to face with the desperate situation of the full-blood and more ignorant Indians. Please do not misunderstand me. There are thousands of progressive Indians in Oklahoma who are abundantly able to take care of themselves, and in all I have to say I am not talking about that kind of Indians. They themselves know and can tell us what is needed for their more unfortunate and ignorant brethren. Assuming that as our Indian population is now about 304,000, at the present rate of property loss in a few years nearly 200,000 Indians will have to be supported either by the national government or the several states. I do not know precisely how much it costs to feed, clothe and shelter a human being for one year. But in view of the high prices prevailing throughout the United States, I would assume that it costs at least \$220 to properly care for a pauper. If we should have 200,000 Indians to support, the burden placed on the taxpayers of the United States will be \$44,000,000. Even should we have but 50,

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

MUSIC WITHOUT CHARM

"Don't you think there should be music in every home?"
"By all means; what I object to is music next door."—Standard.

NEW YORKER AND THE CANAL

"What," asked the Chicago man, "did you think of the Panama canal?"
"It's quite a ditch," replied the New York man, "but it'll never be half as interesting as our subway."—Chicago Record-Herald.

RECEIVE THEM KINDLY

When Good Times come to see you
Invite 'em to stay,
And make the world so pleasant
They'll never go away.
—Atlanta Constitution.

POLICIES PUZZLE HIM

"Bliggins is behind the times!"
"How do you know?"
"When I tried to tell him about remedying conditions by the initiative and referendum he said he had not yet got through thinking about free silver and the single tax."—Spokane Chronicle.

POSTPONEMENT FAVORED

"What are you going to do about the tariff?" asked the confidential friend.
"Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "as human experience progresses wisdom increases, I am going to come as near leaving the tariff question for posterity to settle as I can."—St. Paul Dispatch.

AUTOMATIC TENANT TENDER

"I see there has been a machine patented which records every time a man moves," said Juniper.
"Well, it would put the machine to a pretty good test if it was tried on some of my tenants," said Flattie, the landlord.—Yonkers Statesman.

OVERCROWDING RELIEVED

"My wife has been studying geology, and the house is so full of rocks I can't find a place to sit down."
"What will you do about it?"
"I've induced her to take up astronomy."
"Is that any better?"
"Of course. She can't collect specimens."—Cripple Creek Times.

BROOKLINE SEES SELECTMEN SLATE

Brookline's slate for selectmen in 1913 has been mailed to every voter in the town. The chief interest lies in the fact that the names of Dr. Everett M. Bowker and James F. Quinn have been replaced by those of Ernest B. Dane and William Craig.

Twenty leading citizens have signed the paper, which reads, in part: "Preliminary to the caucus for the coming town election we wish to endorse for nomination and reelection as selectmen Philip S. Parker, Walter J. Cusick and Payson Dana, now serving upon the board. We are glad to learn that William Craig and Ernest B. Dane have consented to be placed in nomination, and we endorse them for places on the board."

IRON LEAGUE HOLDS DINNER

Players from a vaudeville theater entertained 30 members of the New England Iron League who attended the league's annual dinner at the City Club last evening.

Indian policy is certain to end in disaster. Whether the solution I advance would receive the support of Congress is a question I am unable to answer. Certainly there are sufficient numbers of patriotic and high-minded men in the halls of our national assembly to make possible any plan that will put an end to the present intolerable conditions and save the American aborigine. Beyond question, if something of the sort is not done, future historians in dealing with this great American problem will write such pages as will bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of our children's children.

We have no moral right as a Christian people to cut up these reservations, to totally change conditions and life unless, as has been indicated in this article, we afford our helpless wards the benefits and blessings of real civilization. Give them the substance of our culture, and not the shell!

The American Indian looks to us to fulfill our sacred obligations. All he asks of us is the safeguarding of his rights. Are we to be true to that trust?

When I was taking evidence at Pine Point, the chief of the Otter Tail band of Ojibwa (Kah-dah-gwon-aush) testified for upwards of an hour, relating how he had been swindled out of something like 10 or 11 valuable allotments of pine timber and farm land aggregating more than \$50,000 in value. We were holding session in one of the school rooms and between this room and the next there was a thin partition. Just as the old chief finished his long recital of wrongs school came to an end and we heard the voices of the Indian children singing in unison, "My country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty." It was the first time in my life that our national hymn fell upon my ears—at that time and under those circumstances—as a hollow mockery and a sham.

I turned to the old chief and asked him if he had lost faith in the white people. "No," replied he through the interpreter, "I have lost faith in Washington; but if all the white people knew my story I would get my rights."

When all the white people know the true story of the Indian, then he will have justice, and not before.

Useful Gifts

Holiday Boxes Fine Writing Paper and Envelopes.....\$5c to \$5.00
Mahogany Cabinets of Fine Writing Paper and Envelopes.....\$3.00
Initial Stationery, in beautiful cabinets, 50c to \$5.00
Beautifully Decorated Calendars, a great variety.....10c to \$5.00
Phillips' Book Appointment Calendars.....35c
Diaries of every description.....10c to \$5.00
Scholar's Companions, which includes a good supply of Pens, Pencils, etc., in fancy boxes.....25c to \$1.00
Greeting Cards, with unique motives and nice Xmas sentiments. 5c each and upwards
Babies' Books, Ditties, Sayings, etc. illustrated.....50c to \$5.00
Ward's "A Line a Day" Books, better than a diary and good for any 5 years, for recording the daily happenings at home, school, college, etc.....60c to \$5.00
Over 40 styles and fancy leather bindings.
Expense Books, receipts, household, will save money for the user.....75c to \$2.50
Elite Address Books in fancy leather, 50c to \$5.00
Photo and Post Card Albums of the very best materials, with best illustrations.....10c to \$5.00
Leather Bags, Pocketbooks, Purse, Bill Books and other leather novelties.....25c to \$15.00
Brass Desk Sets.....\$2.50 to \$5.00
Brass Desk Pads, Paper Knives, Stamp Boxes, Inkstands, Calendars, etc. Individual pieces.....25c and upwards
Lawyer's Brief Cases.....\$2.75 to \$15
Fountain Pens, every variety.....\$1 to \$10
Book Racks, mahogany, cherry, oak, etc.....\$1 to \$5

WARD'S Samuel Ward Co. STATIONERS 57-63 Franklin St. BOSTON

Present Policy Opposed

It is no personal discredit to past and present commissioners of Indian affairs to state that the present drift of our

WORK OF GIFTED NEGRO TEACHER IS PRAISED BY DR. WASHINGTON

Prof. George W. Carver of
Tuskegee Institute Agricultural
Bureau Has Made
Important Experiments

IS VERSATILE MAN

Prof. George W. Carver of Tuskegee Institute, according to accounts given of him and his work by Dr. Booker T. Washington, is one of the most useful and accomplished as well as versatile members of the African race. His chief work is in technical and experimental work in the agricultural department of Tuskegee. Along with his principal vocation, however, he has developed other lines of more or less importance and interest. One of these is making paint from clay. Incidentally he is accomplished in crocheting and in leisure moments has done some work in this line showing much skill and an eye for beauty and originality of design. The accompanying paragraphs regarding the professor and his work are from Dr. Washington's book "My Larger Education."

By BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

One of the most gifted men of the negro race whom I ever happened to meet is George W. Carver, Professor Carver, as he is called at Tuskegee, where he has for many years been connected with the scientific and experimental work in agriculture carried on in connection with the Tuskegee Institute. I first met Mr. Carver about 1893 or 1896 when he was a student at the State Agricultural College at Ames, Ia. I had heard of him before that time through Hon. James Wilson, now secretary of agriculture, who was for some time one of Mr. Carver's teachers. It was about this time that an attempt was made to put our work in agriculture on a scientific basis, and Mr. Carver was induced to come to Tuskegee to take charge of that work and of the state experiment station that had been established in connection with it. He has been doing valuable work in that department ever since, and, as a result of his work in breeding cotton and he has become widely known to both of the bulletins he has prepared on experiments in building up worn-out soils, the South.

When some years ago the state secretary of agriculture called a meeting at Montgomery of the leading teachers of the state, Professor Carver was the only colored man invited to that meeting. He was at that time invited to deliver an address to the convention and for an hour was questioned on the interesting work he was doing at the experiment station.

Professor Carver, like the other men I have mentioned, is of unmix African blood, and is one of the most thoroughly scientific men of the negro race with whom I am acquainted. Whenever any one who takes a scientific interest in cotton growing, or in the natural history of this part of the world, comes to visit Tuskegee, he invariably seeks out and consults Professor Carver. A few years ago the colonial secretary of the German empire, accompanied by one of the cotton experts of his department, traveling through the South in a private car, paid a visit of several days to Tuskegee, largely to study in connection with the other work of the school, the cotton-growing experiments that Professor Carver has been carrying on for some years.

In his book, "The Negro in the New World," Sir Harry Johnston, who has himself been much interested in the study of plant life in different parts of the world, says: "Professor Carver, who teaches scientific agriculture, botany, agricultural chemistry, etc., at Tuskegee, is, as regards complexion and features, an absolute negro; but in the cut of his clothes, the accent of his speech, the soundness of his science, he might be professor of botany, not at Tuskegee, but at Oxford or Cambridge. Any European botanist of distinction, after 10 minutes' conversation with this man, instinctively would treat him as a man on a level with himself."

What makes all that Professor Carver has accomplished the more remarkable is the fact that he was born in slavery and has had relatively few opportunities for study, compared with those which a white man who makes himself a scholar in any particular branch of science invariably has.

Professor Carver knows but little of his parentage. He was born on the plantation of a Mr. Carver in Missouri some time during the war.

It was a time when it was becoming very uncomfortable to hold slaves, in Missouri, and so he and his mother were sent south into Arkansas. After the war Mr. Carver, the master, sent South to inquire what had become of his former slaves. He learned that they had all disappeared with the exception of a child, 2 or 3 years old, by the name of George.

As he grew older he began to show unusual aptitude in two directions: He attracted attention, in the first place, by his peculiar knack and skill in all sorts



Professor Carver crocheting in his study, where his case of laces is seen in the background.



Here the professor is represented dissolving clay for paint in his laboratory.

of household work. He learned to cook, to knit and crochet, and he had a peculiar and delicate sense for color. He learned to draw and, at the present time, he devotes a large part of his leisure to making the most beautiful and accurate drawings of different flowers and forms of plant life in which he is interested.

In the second place, he showed a remarkable natural aptitude and intelligence in dealing with plants. He would spend hours, for example, gathering all the most rare and curious flowers that were to be found in the woods and fields. One day some one discovered that he had established out in the brush a little botanical garden, where he had gathered all sorts of curious plants and where he soon became so expert in making all sorts of things grow, and showed such skill in caring for and protecting plants

from all sorts of insects and diseases that he got the name of "the plant doctor."

Another direction in which he showed unusual natural talent was in music. While he was still a child he became famous among the colored people as a singer. After he was old enough to take care of himself he spent some years wandering about. When he got the opportunity he worked in greenhouses. At one time he ran a laundry; at another time he worked as a cook in a hotel. His natural taste and talent for music and painting, and, in fact, almost every form of art, finally attracted the attention of friends, through whom he secured a position as church organist.

During all this time young Carver was learning wherever he was able. He learned from books when he could get them; learned from experience always;

and made friends wherever he went. At last he found an opportunity to take charge of the greenhouses of the horticultural department of the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames. He remained there until he was graduated, then he was made assistant botanist. He took advantage of his opportunities there to continue his studies, and finally took a diploma as a post-graduate student, the first diploma of that sort that had been given at Ames.

While he was at the agricultural college in Iowa he took part with the rest of the students in all the activities of college life. He was lieutenant, for example, in the college battalion which escorted Governor Hoies to the world's fair at Chicago. He began to read papers and deliver lectures at the horticultural conventions in all parts of the state. But, in spite of his success in the North, among the people of another race, Mr. Carver was anxious to come South and do something for his own race. So it was that he gladly accepted an invitation to come to Tuskegee and take charge of the scientific and experimental work connected with our department of agriculture.

Although Professor Carver impresses every one who meets him with the extent of his knowledge in the matter of plant life, he is quite the most modest man I have ever met. In fact, he is almost timid. He dresses in the plainest and simplest manner possible; the only thing that he allows in the way of decoration is a flower in his buttonhole. It is a rare thing to see Professor Carver any time during the year without some sort of flower on the lapel of his coat, and he is particularly proud when he has found somewhere in the woods some especially rare specimen of a flower to show to his friends.

I asked Professor Carver at one time how it was, since he was so timid, that he managed to have made the acquaintance of so many of the best white as well as colored people in our part of the country. He said that as soon as people found out that he knew something about plants that was valuable he discovered they were very willing and eager to talk with him.

"But you must have some way of advertising," I said jestingly; "how do all these people find out that you know about plants?"

"Well, it is this way," he said. "Shortly after I came here I was going along the woods one day with my botany can under my arm. I was looking for plant diseases and for insect enemies. A lady saw what she probably thought was a harmless old colored man, with a strange looking box under his arm, and she stopped me and asked if I was a pedler. I told her what I was doing. She seemed delighted, and asked me to come and see her roses, which were badly diseased. I showed her just what to do for them—in fact, sat down and wrote it out for her."

"In this," he continued, "and several other ways, it became noised abroad that there was a man at the school who knew about plants. People began calling upon me for information and advice."

I myself recall that several years ago a dispute arose down town about the name of a plant. No one knew what it was. Finally one gentleman spoke up and said that they had a man out at the normal school by the name of Carver who could name any plant, tree, bird, stone, etc., in the world, and if he did not know there was no use to look farther. A man was put on a horse and the plant brought to Professor Carver at the institute. He named it and sent him back. Since then Professor Carver's laboratory has never been free from specimens of some kind.

"I have always said that the best means which the negro has for destroying race prejudice is to make himself a useful and, if possible, an indispensable member of the community in which he lives. Every man and every woman who has some form of superior knowledge or ability, no matter in what direction it is, I do not know of a better illustration of this than may be found in the case of Professor Carver. With-out any disposition to push himself forward into any position in which he is not wanted, he has been able, because



Prof. George W. Carver's study, border of walls of which were decorated with his clay work.

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Watches and Chains, 10c and 25c

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The New England Bridge Company is rebuilding signal bridges used for the electro pneumatic signals in South station passenger yard.

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany road provides special service from South station at 1:26 o'clock this afternoon for the Appalachian Mountain Club en route to Wellesley Hills.

Three Pullman tourist cars occupied by United States enlisted troops passed through Boston today over the Mellen lines en route from Columbus, Ohio, barracks to Portland, Me.

The New Haven and Boston & Albany roads handled in special cars this morning a large party of Worcester Academy students en route to New Haven and New York city.

The construction department of the New Haven road has a work train in service between South station and Chieker on the Providence division, repairing the cut for winter.

The car service department of the Boston & Maine road received 25 platform gas coaches from the Fitchburg shops yesterday for holiday service.

The Boston & Albany road inaugurated special holiday express trains today for the American Express Company, between South station, South Framingham, Milford, Worcester and the Brookline circuit.

Officials of the Boston & Maine road are working on an improved winter schedule for the system, which will create better junction point transfers with the same running time.

Cornell students returning home occupied special Pullman sleepers attached to the Boston & Albany road's Atlantic express due at South station at 9:15 o'clock this morning.

Frank Addison of the Boston & Albany road's motive power department is in New York city on business connected with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

BOARD OF TRADE TAKES STEPS TO EXTEND ITS WORK

LYNN, Mass.—That the Lynn Board of Trade may have a broader scope of action steps are being prosecuted to reorganize into a chamber of commerce. Ralph S. Bauer, president of the trade board, will announce soon the appointment of a committee of five members to report on the attitude taken by business and professional men toward the project.

Each business and profession will be represented in the chamber, according to the plan, the membership including the merchants' association and the manufacturers' association. Permanent quarters will be maintained, and officers will receive salaries sufficient to enable them to give all of their time to the task.

At the next meeting of the Board of Trade on Jan. 7, the subject will be brought up for general discussion.

NEW MAYOR PLANS TO SAVE CITY \$1800

Edward E. Willard, mayor-elect of Chelsea, is expected to remove Chief of Police James H. White from office immediately after the inauguration of the new city government.

While Mr. Willard does not propose to fill the vacancy he plans to designate Capt. Fitzroy Grover as acting chief and by nominally holding the office of chief himself save Chelsea \$1800 annually.

BELMONT HAS FETE OVER AUTO TRUCK

Citizens of Belmont are uniting in a celebration today over the arrival of a new triple-combination motor-driven fire truck. This afternoon it will be exhibited and given a trial.

Tonight a dinner will be held in the Waverly village hall. There will be addresses and a musical program. Excess of subscriptions will be donated to the Belmont Firemen's Relief Association fund.

PART OF ISLAND OFFERED COLLEGE

ST. PAUL—The University of Minnesota is to receive a 10-acre tract on Cypress island in the Pacific ocean, 50 miles from Seattle, and buildings for use as a marine laboratory.

The alumni of the university residing in Washington have made the offer, which is not yet formal. The alumni also propose to give to the university whatever minor additions are necessary to maintain the station and to give the university three or possibly more scholarships to assist students desiring to take advanced work at the marine station.

PLAY GIVEN IN LATIN

REVERE, Mass.—Latin students in the Revere high school gave an entertainment yesterday in that language entirely. The performers wore Roman costumes of the time of Julius Caesar. The principal number was a scene arranged by Miss Nellie Thompson, showing Cicero's household and his friends at the time he received the news of Caesar's crossing the Rubicon.

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American Prize Art Exhibited at Washington

MANY PAINTINGS BY BOSTON ARTISTS SEEN AT CORCORAN GALLERY

Unusual Variety of Exhibits and High Standard Maintained Mark Fourth Biennial Exposition Now Open

PRIZES AWARDED

WASHINGTON—To one who is conscious of the difficulties that attend the collection of a truly representative group of national paintings of the present day and the value of the comprehensive range of vision thus offered to the public, the fourth biennial exhibition of paintings by contemporary American artists, which is now open in the Corcoran art gallery, affords sincere pleasure.

Putting aside any careful comparison of the exhibition with those which have preceded it, its most striking features are the unusual variety of the exhibits and their high standard.

There are 240 paintings in the exhibition and the majority of the leading American painters are represented. It follows that almost every tendency of the present day is fully illustrated, with the exception of the so-called post impressionist school of Paris.

To accommodate this transient collection, the permanent collection of the Corcoran gallery has been removed. Every gallery on the upper floor is utilized, and works have even been hung in the large atrium.

The jury invited to select the pictures and make the awards, include Gari Melchers, Ben Foster, Frank W. Benson, W. Elmer Schofield and Richard N. Brooke.

Looking upon the exhibition as national, one is aware of the prominence of three types of work, which have been evident in all large exhibitions in the last few years, and which have therefore assumed a certain significance as examples of the work done in this country.

The first is that treatment of landscape which finds its best illustration in the work of Edward W. Redfield and W. Elmer Schofield; a line of trees in the foreground, through the interwoven branches of which are seen rivers and towns and rolling hills, all possessing the quality of a tapestry of spots of pure color. The second is such striking marines as carry the signatures of men like Waugh and Douerly, showing the sweep of wind-swept waters, the swell of the open sea, and eddying of tumultuous waves about the rocks of the shore, and depicted with breadth and freshness.

The third lies in the field of figure painting, and is the more characteristic of the American schools, because of the wider divergence from the European ideas that has marked the progress of figure painting in this country. It is illustrated in the work of Cecilia Beaux, Lydia Field Emmet, M. Jean McLane, Adelaide Cole Chase and Sergeant Kendall, in the depiction of young children, and though ranging in individual treatment from the virile and frank to the gentle and sentimental, it is marked in every case by a sympathy that wins the affections of the spectator.

In the exhibition there are evident two main tendencies. One is a simple, direct treatment that eliminates details and assumes a disregard for amenities of grace in expression, which results in almost brutal frankness. This is best seen in two canvases by George Bellows, "The

HASSAM PICTURE WINS FIRST PRIZE



(Photo by Clineinst. Washington)

"A New York Window," which is also awarded Corcoran gold medal at Washington

DANIEL GARBER'S WORK AT EXHIBIT



(Photo by Clineinst. Washington)

"Wilderness" is awarded third prize and silver medal at Corcoran gallery exhibit

Polo Crowd" and the "Beach at Coney." Both are bold and brilliant, yet correct in drawing and true in color, showing no waste and setting forth the vital truth at the first glance.

The second style, which has a greater following, is that in which the color is the prime factor and the dominant interest. Among the exhibits which are characteristic of this are those of Frank C. Ashford, Frederick C. Frieseke, and Karl A. Bucher.

The first prize was awarded to a

EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK

Museum of Fine Arts—Daily 9 to 5, Sunday 1 to 6. Admission 25 cents. Free Saturday and Sunday. Ancient Chinese bronzes, ornaments of jade, porcelains, painted panels, scrolls and embroideries in the forecourt room.

The following exhibitions are open free daily from 9 to 5:

Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street—Small bronzes by American sculptors, until Wednesday. Miniatures by Allen Williams, after Wednesday.

Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street—Portraits by Carl J. Nordell. Etchings by F. M. Lamb.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury street—Paintings by H. W. Ranger.

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury street—Paintings by members of the club.

Vose galleries, 398 Boylston street—Small paintings by American artists.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park street—Japanese lace loaned by Madam Pinheiro.

with soft yet intimate realism, and framing a semi-decorative background of a river and high bank blended in the blue haze of twilight.

The fourth prize, which carried with it the honorable mention, went to a painting by Carl J. Nordell, which is pronounced to be technically an admirable painting.

Holding the place of honor in the exhibition are several canvases by Sargent, all showing the accuracy of brush work, the ease of manipulation and the sureness of construction of this master painter. No less striking are two portraits by Cecilia Beaux, one a likeness of Serena Payne, which has been lent by the House ways and means committee for which it was painted last summer. Both are straightforward, vigorous pieces of work, full of character and handled with delicate veracity.

Among other portraits is that of Frank Duveneck, the artist and teacher, by Joseph de Camp. Eugene E. Speicher sends a portrait of Charles Dana Gibson. Anna Traquair Lang exhibits one of William M. Chase, the artist, and Hugh H. Brockbridge shows a likeness of Dr. Edgar F. Smith of the University of Pennsylvania.

Foremost among the figure paintings is "The Gossip," by John W. Alexander. Another figure which has much of the same luminous atmosphere but a more crisp handling is the half figure of a young girl entitled "My Daughter," by Frank W. Benson of Boston. This has been purchased by the Corcoran gallery for its permanent exhibition.

Gari Melchers contributes his portrait of "The Fencing Master," and Robert W. Vonch shows a well-handled figure of a young girl in blue silhouetted against the light.

Numerous landscapes representing the work of tonalists, impressionists and others are shown, including excellent specimens of the work of Schofield, whose "February Morning" is one of his best canvases; J. Francis Murphy, Bruce Crane, John F. Carlson, Ben Foster, Bolton Jones, Leonard Oehlman and William A. Coffin. Redfield has two unusual paintings, besides his more characteristic views. They are nocturnes in blue of New York city at night.

Among the genre painting of interest and value are examples of the work of William M. Paxton, who has a story picture, "The Breakfast," I. H. Caliga of Boston, Robert Reid, Myron Barlow, Elizabeth Nourse, George De Forest Brush and Abbott Thayer.

A number of exhibits have been purchased by the Corcoran gallery, besides the painting by Mr. Benson. These include "The Incoming Tide," a sentimental handling of rocks on the North Shore of Boston by Richard N. Brooke of Washington; "Woods in Winter," a decorative effect by John F. Carlson; "Late Autumn Moonrise," a picture of rolling hills at dusk; another autumn landscape by J. Alden Muir and a coast scene, "Cape Porpoise," by Chauncey F. Ryder.

Among the many exhibits of Boston are a semi-decorative treatment of a figure in white by Frederick A. Bosley, a sympathetic painting of an old house in Gloucester and one of the harbor by Louise Upton Brimback, a most affectionate and gentle rendering of a boy in a sailor suit by Adelaide Cole Cox, a luminous genre painting of an angel by William Baxter Clossen and an open-air scene of a figure by a sundial, marked by an unusually brilliant vibratory handling by Philip L. Hale.

Other paintings from Boston include a figure of a woman rendered with marked warmth by Mary L. Macomber, a delicate, soft and yet wonderfully accurate study of still life by Elizabeth Paxton, and a well-handled interior by Margaret F. Richardson.

John Sherman shows a subdued scene of a snow-covered hillside, Rosamond Lombard Smith a figure in white satin in high light, that is very striking, M. R. Sturgis a virile treatment of a winter landscape seen from a snow-capped peak, Leslie Thompson a figure painting, showing an unusual distribution of subdued tones and high notes, and Charles H. Woodbury a seascape in neutral tones.

ST. PAUL TO OPERATE ROAD
CHICAGO—A. J. Earling, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, has announced that the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound line, which was completed last year, and which comprises about 2000 miles of railroad, will be operated as a part of the St. Paul system. The joint operation will begin on Jan. 1. The trackage of the combine system will be 13,421 miles.

VICE-PRESIDENT LEFT \$400,000
UTICA, N. Y.—Evidence taken Friday indicates that the estate of the late Vice-President James S. Sherman will be at least \$400,000, consisting entirely of stocks, bonds and securities.

WOMEN ARTISTS ARE WINNING PRAISE FOR INDIVIDUAL WORKS

NEW YORK—In the exhibition of the group of artists now at the MacDowell Club, 108 West Fifty-fifth street, Susan Rieker Knox is distinguished as being the only woman who has exhibited thus far this season, says the Evening Star.

Miss Knox has long had a studio in the Carnegie building. In the MacDowell Club exhibition her portrait of "Betty" and the picture of the baby, painted back view, with all the attractions of silken curls that cluster at the neck, are among the best. A life size canvas showing a baby sitting on a rug before the fire, studying the problem of blocks, proves the artist to be an advanced student in the idealism of childhood. The human element is brought out in the idea of each picture strongly, and the composition is excellent, so that they tell a familiar story in the home life.

Another of her group of paintings is called "Junior," a portrait of a young man with all hope of life in his pose. While it is an excellent portrait, it impersonalizes the period of twenty-one in a young man's life, so that he seems a bit more serious than the college man, and is both practical and ideal in the same breath.

If it is as much as a woman artist can do to paint as well as a man, then Miss Knox has passed a milestone, for although she is a gentle little lady with the feminine graces paramount, her work has the force and the deep insight and technique that compares favorably with any group of pictures in the exhibition.

Miss Knox has worked abroad and has been a student both in New York and in Philadelphia.

The Woman's Art Club now has an exhibition on at Crosby's, Broadway and Seventy-fourth street. Among the attractions of the gallery are the etchings in color by Mrs. Clara Weaver Parrish.

SCANDINAVIAN ART COLLECTIONS TO TOUR AMERICAN GALLERIES

Starting at Buffalo January 4. Pictures in This Exhibit Will Reach Boston Museum of Fine Arts on March 24

WORKS ARE MODERN

NEW YORK—The comprehensive exhibition of modern Scandinavian art, now being shown at the American art galleries in this city, will begin a tour of the leading museums of the East next week, beginning at Buffalo in the Albright Art Gallery Jan. 4. On the opening day there will be a descriptive lecture by Christian Brinton of the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts. It was largely through the efforts of Mr. Brinton that the exhibition was secured, and it was he who prepared the catalogue that is to be copied through the country.

The practical work of gathering the display was the project of the American-Scandinavian society, whose president, John A. Gade, spent several months in the Scandinavian countries selecting paintings with the assistance of Director Karl Madsen of the National Gallery in Copenhagen, Director Jens Thomsen of the National Gallery, Christiania, and of the brothers Karl and Thorstein Laurin in Stockholm.

Henrik Lund, the Norwegian portrait painter, accompanied the paintings to this country and will attend to the hanging. Private collectors in the three countries contributed to the selections made. Among the artists whose works are represented are Zorn, Carl Larsson, Ejstad, Hammershoj, Ring, Viggo Johansen, Wilhelmsson, Krog, Hasselborn, Werckshold, Edif Peterson, Gerhard Munthe and a score of others.

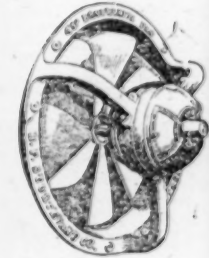
Among the notable pictures in the collection are Zorn's genre study, "A Dancer in a Girl," and figure piece, "Dagmar"; Larsson's "Breakfast out-of-doors"; Munch's post-impressionist picture "In the Garden"; Eriksen's "Twilight" and other impressive landscapes; Folkestad's "Summer Day"; Lund's portrait of Hans Jager; a highly praised character study by Nielsen, the Danish painter, who is noted for his modeling; Wilhelmsson's reflection of Sorolla style in a beach scene, "Youth and Sunshine"; and Axel Petersson's curious little pictures in woodcarving.

SHOW PAINTINGS AT INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS—The season's most notable offering at the Herron Art Institute, the twenty-eighth annual exhibition, is now open. About 70 oil paintings chosen from among the best that American artists are producing, are in the upper galleries.

In the sculpture court 125 small bronzes are shown, besides the crowning feature, a plaster group in heroic size by George Gray Barnard. This large and impressive work is the original of the marble group, "The Two Natures of Man," acquired by the Metropolitan Art Museum of New York some 10 years ago.

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EXAMPLE OF SCANDINAVIAN ART



"Breakfast Out of Doors," by Carl Larsson in exhibitions from abroad now touring American art galleries

CRETE FRESCOES ON EXHIBITION

NEWARK, N. J.—Among the temporary accessions at the Metropolitan Museum are two "Minoan" frescoes from the island of Crete.

These frescoes throw light upon the art of 3000 or 4000 years ago and have the extraordinary interest attaching to their period. Incidentally the extreme brightness of the coloring and good preservation of such parts of the frescoes as may still be seen is marvelous, since they were found, not in the dry atmosphere of Egypt, but in the moist air of Crete, where they would naturally be supposed to deteriorate.

The subjects are youths in a procession, bearing vases, and a single figure of a woman, which is a restoration, or better, a composite figure made up from parts of others.

EVERETT MASON'S PLAN FOR A PLAY

Palestine lodge, A. F. and A. M. of Everett is to give its annual amateur theatrical performance April 1 and 2 in the Broadway theater, plans having been completed for the affair last evening. A committee consisting of former Mayor Charles Bruce, George E. Hunt, Edward B. Noyes, Lewin G. Joel, Leon P. Lawton, Lewis P. Sawin, Raymond H. Lan, Alvar W. Clark and Merritt Stegman will have charge of the arrangements and Frederick B. Munroe is to be the director. The play "Treasure Island" will be given. The proceeds will be devoted to the Masonic home at Charlton.

AVIATOR OVINGTON SPEAKS
SALEM, Mass.—Earle Ovington, the aviator, delivered the first lecture in the Read fund course of free lectures last evening in Ames Memorial hall. His subject was "Aviation" and was illustrated.

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S. L. Parrott
General New England Agent
288 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Phone—Main 9249

SMALL PAINTING EXHIBITED AT LOCAL GALLERY



"A Gray Afternoon," one of 133 pictures by American artists now on view in Boston, representative of the best current work

The exhibition of 130 small pictures by American artists will continue during the coming week at the gallery of R. C. & N. M. Vose, 398 Boylston street. One of the most charming subjects in the collection is "A Gray Afternoon" by Albert Insley, a luminous arrangement in many moods of gray. Sky, foliage and water are alike well painted.

Among the many artists represented are Herman Dudley Murphy, Inness, R. A. Blakelock, William M. Chase, Emile Carlson, Mary L. Macomber, John La Farge, A. H. Wyant, J. Foxcroft Cole, W. T. Richards, Albert Bierstadt, F. Bolard Williams, Elliott Daingerfield, William B. Clossen, Marion Powers, J. Elliot Enneking, Ettore Caser, William E. Norton, George L. Noyes, Paul Dougherty, Charles H. Woodbury, Charles F. Pierce, W. J. Kaula, Lee Lufkin Kaula, Jean N. Oliver, W. C. Fittler, E. A. Page, Louis Kronberg, Abbott Graves, George Sloan, G. Perera, H. R. Burdick, Frank H. Richardson, E. L. Field, W. Gedney Bunce, F. W. Oliver, B. Gonzales, L. D. Eldred, J. A. S. Monks, H. H. Ahl, H. P. Giles and Melbourne Hardwick.

Big Auto Shows Will Give First Chances to See Improvements

WHY AMERICAN TIRE ENGINEERS ARE AT A PREMIUM AND FINEST

C. W. Martin of the Good-year Tire Company Tells of the Different Truck Tire Requirements

BIG TIRE INDUSTRY

A statement by C. W. Martin, manager of the motor truck tire department of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., says in part:

It is impossible to imagine how one type of automobile tire can be produced which will answer all the commercial truck car requirements. The many kinds of motor trucks now on the market, the many uses to which such cars are put, and the wide variations in road conditions—all these factors offer difficult problems to the tire manufacturers.

The solution of the motor truck tire problem is several types of tires from which the motor truck owner may take his choice. Thus he can secure the tire adapted to his car, and to the roads and streets over which it is driven. A motor truck owner in New York operates the same make and model machine as a Michigan friend. He writes telling what a success a certain truck tire is. The Michigan man tries the tire, and is disappointed. The tire was a good tire but simply wasn't adapted to road conditions in this Michigan town.

Two men, neighbors, own motor trucks of different size, capacity, weight, speed, and requirements. One upholds a certain tire. Yet that same tire affords the other unending trouble. A few years ago a concern installed taxicabs of a foreign make which had proved remarkably successful both in Paris and London. The cars were all equipped with European tires. Hardly were they put into service than tire troubles began. In a short time the European tires went to pieces. They had to be replaced by American tires—tires adapted to American road conditions.

All this because the men who built these tires with which the cars were equipped were totally unfamiliar with American roads, streets and customs of operating cars. Our tires are built by American engineers, not because of sentiment or personal preference, but because one good American engineer knows more about American motor truck tires for American use than all foreign tire makers combined.

That is why the services of American tire engineers and designers are, and in all probability always will be, at a premium in this country. Surely no man wants a tire that attempts to adapt itself to any car or any road in any country. No more would any man employ as a salesman a man who professed to be an expert mechanic, a brilliant salesman, an experienced cost accountant, a business systematizer and a legal adviser. The desirable man is he who is especially instructed for a particular line of work. The desirable tire is the tire which is specially constructed for particular needs.

BIG DEMAND FOR SPACE IN BOSTON MOTOR BOAT SHOW

Every Sort of Power Yacht From Canoe to Cruiser Is to Be Shown in Mechanics Building

Each year as it rolls around sees an increased interest not only on the part of the enthusiast but the general public as well in the annual motor boat and engine show which has now become so great a part of the motor boating season.

The Boston motor boat and engine show being the first of the year, is always looked forward to eagerly, for here are seen for the first time, in the new offerings of marine motors and craft, the improvements and refinements which an added year's experience has produced.

Never before in the history of motor boat shows has such an intense interest been shown by the various manufacturers to secure space. The result will be a greater variety of exhibits, and a complete assortment of motor boats, engines and accessories.

A feature of the coming show will be the large number of boat exhibits, from the small motor propelled canoe to the immense and luxurious cruiser. This feature will be welcomed by all interested in motor boating, for the wide range promised for this section of the exhibition will appeal to all classes.

This year's Boston show will be held during the week of Feb. 1 to 8 in Mechanics building, and as usual will be under the auspices of the New England Engine and Boat Association. Manager Chester I. Campbell is doing everything possible to make this show of more than ordinary interest to the motor boat enthusiast and general public, and several special novelties will be on exhibition.

NEW CONSTRUCTIVE FEATURES TO BE SHOWN AT N. Y. MOTOR CAR EXHIBIT

NEW YORK—Just because automobiles have reached their state of perfection does not mean that 1913 models will not show many new features of construction. On the contrary motor enthusiasts who just at this time are anxiously awaiting the opening of the thirteenth national automobile show in Grand Central Palace and Madison Square Garden, will see many points new and interesting in this season's offering. Practically without exception every manufacturer has something novel to offer either in the way of added equipment—a feature of the 1913 product—or else some important change in construction, calculated to render easier and smoother action of his cars. The fact that it is to be a double show this season means that many more new ideas will be revealed to the visitor at one time than previous years.

Bodies, for instance, are larger and roomier this year than ever before. There is a well-defined tendency toward slight expansions and a general recognition of the fact that the average individual needs and demands more elbow room and more knee. More than ever is the coupe in evidence. Several prominent manufacturers who never before have listed coupe models—one of them is recognized as the greatest of manufacturers—have added them for the first time this year and the increase in production of these handy little "all weather" vehicles presages their widespread use.

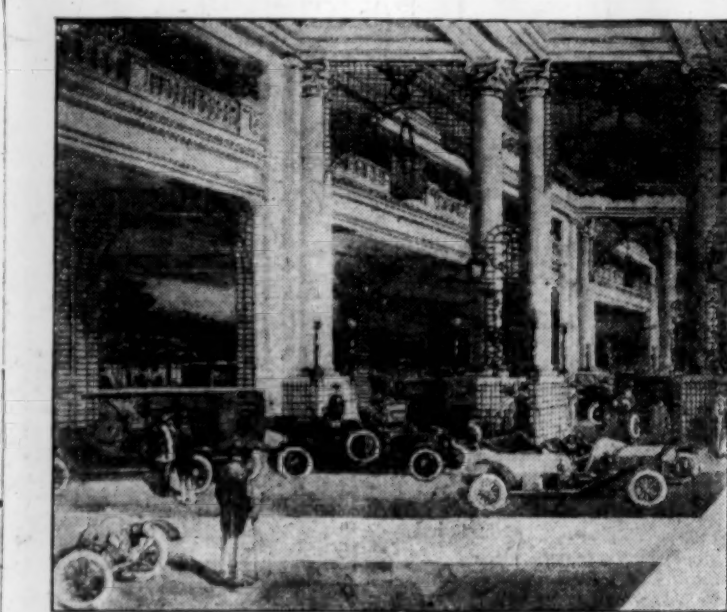
Roadsters also are returning to favor, as was forecasted by last year's shows, and one manufacturer has cleverly combined the coupe and the roadster in a manner never before attempted. The body is a combination, which, with the coupe part removed, may be used as an attractive torpedo type roadster. With the top in place, there is nothing to indicate that it is removable, so cleverly have the dividing lines been covered up.

The popularity of left drive with centrally located control levers is increasing remarkably. From a practically insignificant beginning, the practice slowly but surely has grown to more than noticeable proportions. Few manufacturers of the newer crop have designed their vehicles to be driven from the right side and the manufacturers of older and better known cars, from the cheapest to the most expensive, gradually are adopting left drive. The object of the change from orthodox construction is to permit easier entrance and exit to the driver's seat and to make even more prominent this admirable feature several manufacturers have placed their gear shift levers between the two front seats where they are entirely out of the way, while at the same time they are within easier reach of the driver's hand than they could be in any other position. In appreciation of the fact that not everybody likes the left-hand position of the steering wheel several cars are now fitted so that the option of either position may be given.

Another feature which is brand new this year and which bears directly on the ease with which a car may be controlled lies in the adoption of deep cowl dashes turned under at the inside and mount the usual array of ignition switches, carburetor adjustment, engine starter and lighting switches. In this way the control apparatus is placed nearer to the driver where it is continually under his eye and it can be reached with the minimum of exertion. Carrying the idea still further, the manufacturer of a car that has acquired an international reputation has located all such apparatus in a small switchboard which attaches directly to the steering column beneath the steering wheel. On all such switchboards and on the dashes of very nearly all cars, the gasoline tank gauge plays a more important part than ever before, which in itself shows a tendency to reduce the labor of driving a car and substitute for it the comfort which comes of security.

One form of equipment which by the greatest stretch of the imagination could not be called other than new as applied to American cars, lies in the steadily increasing popularity of wire wheels. The use of wire wheels which had its inception abroad, has spread to America shores purely by reason of the merit of the wheels themselves for there cannot be offered the excuse for their use here that obtains abroad where suitable wood for wheels is scarce. On several makes of cars wire wheels will appear for the first time as standard equipment without extra cost and on several others wire wheels will be optional equipment. These are now manufactured so as to be fitted with demountable rims—a step in advance of European manufacture.

In the realm of other equipment which forms such an important part of this year's cars, it is doubtful if there is anything of greater importance and greater value than electric lights and electric engine starters. At last year's show the manufacturers who regularly equipped their cars with electric lights and electric engine starters almost could be counted on the fingers of two hands. Electric lights were fairly common though electric engine starters were conspicuous because of their absence or rather by reason of their very infrequent appearance. This year, however, all that is changed; there are very few manufacturers who do not equip their cars with a complete dynamo electric lighting system and it would take more than 10 times 'two hands in order to get enough fingers to count the number of cars which will be equipped with both electric lights and electric engine starters. Similarly, the acetylene type of engine starter has made great strides and between the two of them, not overlooking compressed air starters, there will



HOW MADISON SQUARE GARDEN WILL LOOK AT NEW YORK SHOW

be very few cars indeed which are not equipped with both electric lights and engine starters.

Supplementing the regular equipment of side, tail and head lamps, several manufacturers have added to their equipment portable "trouble" lamps which can be "plugged in" at various places around the chassis. In this way a light which is absolutely safe, even right inside the gasoline tank itself, can be used with security wherever it is most needed. Tonneau lights for the inside of cape tops also are used to a greater extent than they were last year and some of the means which have been adopted to prevent the lamps from being injured when the top is lowered are as ingenious as they are efficacious. Still another manufacturer has added to his lighting equipment a swiveling hand searchlight to facilitate the reading of road signs and as a means to reveal the landscape at the sides usually left in darkness by the head lamps.

Among the mechanical features of the new cars, also, there are just as many new things as there have been in years gone by though they are performed less conspicuous for the reason, already outlined, that production methods have been standardized and changes are more in the nature of detail refinements and a general smoothing down. The strife for silence still goes merrily forward and the enclosure of the valve mechanism which becomes noticeable last year, is even more apparent this year. Methods of fastening the valve covers are better, however, and in nearly every case they are more easily removable than they have been in the past. The use of spirally cut gears which slide into engagement instead of coming together more abruptly steadily is increasing and whereas last year their employment in the timing gear train was their principal feature, this year quite a number of manufacturers

employ spirally cut gears between the driven and lay shafts in their transmission mechanisms. Naturally, the gears are made more quiet.

The four speed gearbox which last year for the first time attracted any amount of attention, this year is fairly common for cognizance is being taken of the fact that lighter engines with a greater speed range make for greater efficiency and lowered upkeep expense. To return to the timing gear train there is an increasing tendency to drive the camshafts as well as the magneto and water pump shafts by means of silent chains. Not only are they used in Knight engines but their use rapidly is spreading to poppet valve engines as well. Greater efficiency and silence of operation are the principle reasons for their use. Needless to say, in all this search for greater efficiency and smoother running, the comfort of passengers has not been overlooked. Ten-inch upholstery now is the rule rather than the exception, as it was at last year's show, and some manufacturers even have gone to the length of providing cushions 14 inches thick. One manufacturer regularly equips his cars with cushions no less than 18 inches in thickness.

Spring suspension also bears important relation to the comfort of passengers, to say nothing of its effect on the life of the car's mechanism, and a number of manufacturers have very nearly completely redesigned their supports in order to provide greater resiliency and at the same time to reduce the rebound and jolt generally inherent with more than ordinarily flexible springs. Several prominent manufacturers whose vehicles last year were equipped with semi-elliptic year springs have "changed over" to the three-quarter elliptic variety, and the use of shock absorbers as regular equipment is much more common than ever before.

CYCLE CARS ARE FEATURES OF EXHIBITION IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—This year is the third international exhibition held under the auspices of the Cycle and Motor-Cycle Manufacturers and Traders Union, Ltd., and its outstanding feature is undoubtedly the number of cycle cars that have recently sprung into existence and are being exhibited at the show.

The authorities had some difficulty in deciding where to draw the line between a small motor car and a cycle car. Eventually a satisfactory solution was arrived at and only two restrictions were made. First, the weight of the chassis had to be under six hundredweight, and secondly, the cylinder capacity was not to exceed 1000 cubic centimeters. It is significant to note that this year there are no fewer than 50 different makes in this country of four-wheeled cycle cars, though only a small proportion are on exhibition at the show.

The manufacturers have so far not come to any distinct type of vehicle, as will be noted from the following facts. Cylinders number one to four according to the individual idea of each manufacturer. Horsepower varies from about 3½ to 10. Weight from three hundredweight to six hundredweight, and price anything between £65 and £185.

The Duo car appears to be a stoutly designed little model fitted with an 810 horsepower air evolved J. A. P. engine, the sociable model coming out at 95 guineas, and another little car, the "G and N," which is also fitted with an eight-horsepower J. A. P. engine, is somewhat similar in design, as is also the "Bedelia," "Sabella" and "Rollo." All of these are serviceable little cars. Then the "G. W. K." is somewhat more elaborate, having a two-cylinder water-cooled engine, and being fitted with a friction drive giving four speeds and reverse. This latter device does not recommend itself much to the Monitor representative, owing to the possibility of the friction drive slipping.

Of the more expensive makes the Singer provides a four-cylinder water-cooled engine with the cylinders cast in block, which is really a motor car in miniature, though it passes the requirement of a cycle car, and is listed at £185. The Swift is also built more on the motor car lines, and looks very neat

with its V-shaped radiator and sloping dash. It has two cylinders, and the complete car is listed at £125.

There seems nothing very new in the motor cycle department, only a few minor improvements in some of the makes being noticeable. The output of machines is steadily growing, and several new firms are springing into existence. The Triumph, Rudge-Whitworth, Rover and Royal Enfield are among the leading firms exhibiting, and it is interesting to note that all the new models are fitted with silencers without exhaust cutouts, in accordance with the new government regulations, which will be a boon to the cottager whose house is on one of our main roads.

NEED EXTRA FORCE FOR BRISK SEASON

Applications for licenses and renewals of licenses are flocking into the automobile department of the highway commission offices in the Ford building. Up to the present time, about 6500 certificates have been issued, and it is expected that another 6000 will be issued before the first of the new year, making in all over 12,000 licenses. Of the number already sent out, about 450 are for commercial machines, and some 250 dealers have applied.

It has been necessary to install an extra clerical force of 15, making the present working force about 65, whereas 40 is the average number employed by this department.

The number plates this year will be the same as last year, with the exception that the background will be blue and the numbers and letters white, just the reverse of last season. In the registration department, a force of about a dozen clerks is kept busy throughout the day by the number of persons wishing to register. The licenses and plates are being sent out as soon as received.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

Dec. 21.....From 4:44 p. m. to 6:49 a. m.
Dec. 22.....From 4:45 p. m. to 6:41 a. m.
Dec. 23.....From 4:45 p. m. to 6:41 a. m.
Dec. 24.....From 4:46 p. m. to 6:42 a. m.
Dec. 25.....From 4:47 p. m. to 6:43 a. m.
Dec. 26.....From 4:47 p. m. to 6:43 a. m.
Dec. 27.....From 4:48 p. m. to 6:44 a. m.
Dec. 28.....From 4:49 p. m. to 6:44 a. m.

PROVIDENCE AUTO SHOW WILL BE HELD ON MAMMOTH SCALE

Highly Artistic Decorations to Be of Japanese Effect. With Flowers Imported From the Orient

EXPECT BIG EVENT

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The second Providence automobile show, which is to be held from Jan. 25 to Feb. 1 inclusive, in the state armory gives promise of surpassing the first attempt, last year, of the Rhode Island Automobile Dealers Association. Profiting by the experience gained then, the management of the show is making plans to stage an exhibition second only to the New York, Chicago and Boston displays.

Decorators have been studying for months the scheme of making attractive the two large drill halls which, during the show period, will be devoted entirely to the automobile display. The design accepted calls for the introduction of original Japanese effects and the refined Japanese art direct from the Orient.

Exhibition space has already been contracted for and there remain but a few sections of the big halls available for other dealers. This year's show will include an additional section for accessories only. Pleasure vehicles and a few accessories will occupy the main drill shed and trucks and commercial vehicles will be in the basement.

All the delicate outlines in building so well handled by the Japanese will be reproduced. To the aid of all will be called the floriculture of Nippon. The big area of the main drill shed comprising over 30,000 square feet has been transformed into an imperial garden of Japan. There will be an area of arched cherry blossoms and thousands of chrysanthemums blooming over pergolas and gateways.

The booths of the show, which will number about 150, will be divided by columns around which twining vines and flowers will drape. Supported along the columns, after the pergola design, will run the timbering, while a framed attic above will carry the floral drapery. Studding the lines above the columns for over half a mile will be set thousands of lights which will carry the illumination to each exhibit.

Some idea of the immensity of the undertaking can be gleaned when it is said that there will be required to form a carpet for the floors of the main hall and basement, which will be used, 5000 yards of burlap.

To complete this ensemble the decorators will import for the occasion flowers from their native soil. Thousands of these rare blossoms have been skillfully preserved in their natural colors. Trailing vines everywhere will carry a wealth of floriculture into every corner of the hall. The entrances will receive fittings in harmony with the general scheme. Here falling water in ferny glens, where wind chimes blend their music with the water, will charm the visitor.

There will be artificial effects to enhance the general plan of decorations. The perfume of the flowers will be imitated by a delicate mechanism which will throw sprays of perfume among the flowers.

ELECTRIC CLUB OF BOSTON PLANS FOR COOPERATION

The day of the business man who "plays a lone hand" is rapidly waning. Even the keenest competitors in allied lines have come to realize that mutual help along trade lines of a general nature, educational features designed to acquaint the mass of the people with various industries, and cooperation in features making for the good of their business as an entity, does not injure their individual firms, but on the contrary broadens their field and enriches their opportunities.

A marked example of this cooperation and "get-together" spirit was the recent meeting of the Electric Motor Car Club of Boston. This organization is composed of the dealers in electric pleasure and commercial vehicles and accessories in Boston.

President Day Baker opened the meeting by calling F. J. Stone, manager of the local branch of the Electric Storage Battery Company, to the head table. He presented him with a handsome signed photograph of Thomas A. Edison.

Following Mr. Stone's fitting response, Vice-President E. S. Mansfield took the floor and opened the meeting's humorous side by presenting President Baker with a toy gavel.

Others who received presents and made fitting remarks were: Secretary H. F. Thomson, General Superintendent W. H. Atkins of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, H. W. Moses, director of the recent electric show in Mechanics building; W. H. Francis, one of the leaders in the club; Albert Weatherby, manager of the local branch of the Detroit electric; P. E. Whiting of the Bailey electric; J. W. Bowman of the Waverly electric, etc.

ELECTRIC VEHICLES ARE REDUCING TRANSPORTATION

Much has been written during the past six months on the subject of the high cost of living, and many theories have been advanced to explain it. There is no doubt but that the delivery expense connected with the selling of goods is one of the many factors that has increased the selling price of merchandise. The maintenance of a proper delivery system is a matter of considerable cost to merchants.

The introduction of motor cars and especially electric has been the means of reducing this expense and at the same time improving the service. Electric cars will cover greater distances, and will carry greater loads at greater speeds than horse-drawn vehicles. They are also much more dependable.

The electric vehicle is also much cheaper to maintain, and operate than horses and wagons, and also requires less space, both on the street and in the garage or stable. Owing to its freedom from machinery and complicated parts, the electric may be operated by a man who has been accustomed to driving a horse-drawn vehicle after only a few days instruction. It is not necessary that the driver should have either an electrical training or that owners should employ a force of skilled mechanics to keep electric in repair and on the street.

The success of the electric vehicle in this field of application has led to its being adopted in nearly all cities and invariably its use has shown great economies. With the development of the electric vehicle has gone hand in hand the development of vehicle batteries. The battery being the motive power for an electric car, is of such great importance that it has been studied, experimented with and perfected and today it is in every way as

dependable as any other part of the car.

A recent improvement in the storage battery field has been that of the Iron-clad-Exide battery, which is a refinement and a development of the standard Exide battery, which for years has been used in electric vehicles. The Iron-clad-Exide battery has been in service in many cities and in thousands of electric vehicles since January, 1911, and the results of its use have shown that it gives increased mileage, two to three times longer life, and considerably reduces the cost of operation.

The economy in the use of the Iron-clad-Exide battery is due primarily to the fact that the active material is so confined in the positive plates that the amount of sediment deposited in the bottom of the battery jars is reduced to a minimum, which therefore practically overcomes the necessity for cleaning.

The Iron-clad-Exide battery on account of its unique features is being widely used, yet for many electric vehicle services, in both pleasure and commercial cars, the Exide battery gives most satisfactory results. Modifications of the Exide battery have been developed in what are known as the Hyvac-Exide and the Thin-Exide batteries, which are made with thinner plates than the Exide battery, adapting them for conditions where a greater mileage per charge of battery is desired than could normally be obtained from the Exide.

The work done by the Electric Storage Battery Company of Philadelphia in the development of its four Exide batteries has been a leading factor in the increase in the use of electric cars. This company has had 24 years of experience in this work and devoted all of its time to the design and manufacture of storage batteries and auxiliary apparatus.

TWO BOSTON AUTO SHOWS ARE BEING PLANNED OUT NOW

The attention of the automobile world is now being turned to the coming auto shows to be held throughout the country. Conspicuous among these are the Boston shows. The pleasure car show which will be held during the week of March 8 to 15 in Mechanics building, promises to break all previous records. Practically all the space has been applied for, and there is some doubt as to whether Manager Chester I. Campbell will be able to take care of all the applications which are being received daily.

The truck show this year will follow three days after the pleasure car section and will be held from March 19 to 26, inclusive. The manufacturers and dealers who exhibited in this section last year were so well satisfied with the results that they have again contracted for space, and in many instances some have doubled their original allotments. In addition to this, many other firms that did not exhibit in the truck show last year have also taken space.

The machine tool exhibit which has always been a feature of the Boston shows will be held in connection with the truck show, and is to be given special attention this year. In fact, the demand for space in this department has been so great that it has been decided to devote the entire department "C" to it.

The display of motors and accessories has always been an important part of the Boston shows. This year the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers Association has allotted more space for this department than ever before, so that a complete and comprehensive exhibition is assured. Most of the motor and accessory dealers are planning to exhibit at both shows.

As usual special attention will be paid to the decorative effects.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES

J. W. Bowman has taken the agency for the S. G. V. car.

Gathering together salesmen, traveling men, district managers and officers in 300 cities and towns throughout the United States the Chalmers Motor Company, Monday night, celebrated "Ginger night." At 7:30 o'clock or earlier, in all these places, simultaneous meetings of the Chalmers dealers and their organizations were held. At the same time a banquet and meeting of heads of departments and other officials of the factory organization was held in Detroit.

Throughout the evening the central meeting in Detroit was in telegraphic touch with the other "Ginger" meetings throughout the country.

To Ralph De Palma is awarded the 1912 road racing championship. For several seasons past he has been acknowledged the mile-track champion, but during the last year De Palma did no mile dirt track driving, and instead won greater laurels—the road racing championship. Viewed from any angle, there is absolutely no questioning his right to the title, for he started in more road races and won more victories than any other driver. Out of five starts he scored four first places—the light car race at Santa Monica, the Elgin national trophy race, the Elgin free-for-all, and his greatest victory of the season, the Vanderbilt cup race triumph.

PROSPEROUS YEAR PREDICTED FOR EVERY BUSINESS

Prosperity in every branch of business for the coming year is foretold in a statement of more than ordinary interest just made public by President Charles T. Jeffery of the Thomas B. Jeffery Company to those 572 dealers who are selling the Rambler cross-country car.

"Next year should be the most prosperous of any during the past 10," says this statement. "Corn, pig iron and pork are high, and that is the signal for the live business man to put on the night shift. Larger bank clearings, increased imports and exports, shortage of freight cars, lack of labor and increased immigration all point to a remarkable growth of business."

"Eighty per cent more Cross Country cars were sold, delivered and paid for between July 15 and Nov. 15 this year than were sold in the same period last year. Four thousand, six hundred and fifteen cars had been ordered and cash deposits paid on them up to Nov. 15. Four hundred and eight more dealers are selling the Cross Country today than had contracted to sell this car a year ago."

A \$6,000 Alco Six At a Bargain

This 7 passenger 60 H. P. Alco Six has been run only 15,000 miles, which is little indeed, for an Alco. New, it cost \$6000. It is being offered at a fraction of its real value.

It is finished in a rich Brewster green and runs as sweetly as the day it was built. Its former owner was a prominent society woman of Brookline.

Ask for a demonstration.

Used Car Department
AMERICAN
LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY
507 Boylston Street - Boston

STEVENS \$2750

DURVEA

C-cylinder landaulet 1911 Model A. A. in fine condition, run only 6000 miles. Body like new, just varnished. Original cost \$5000.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

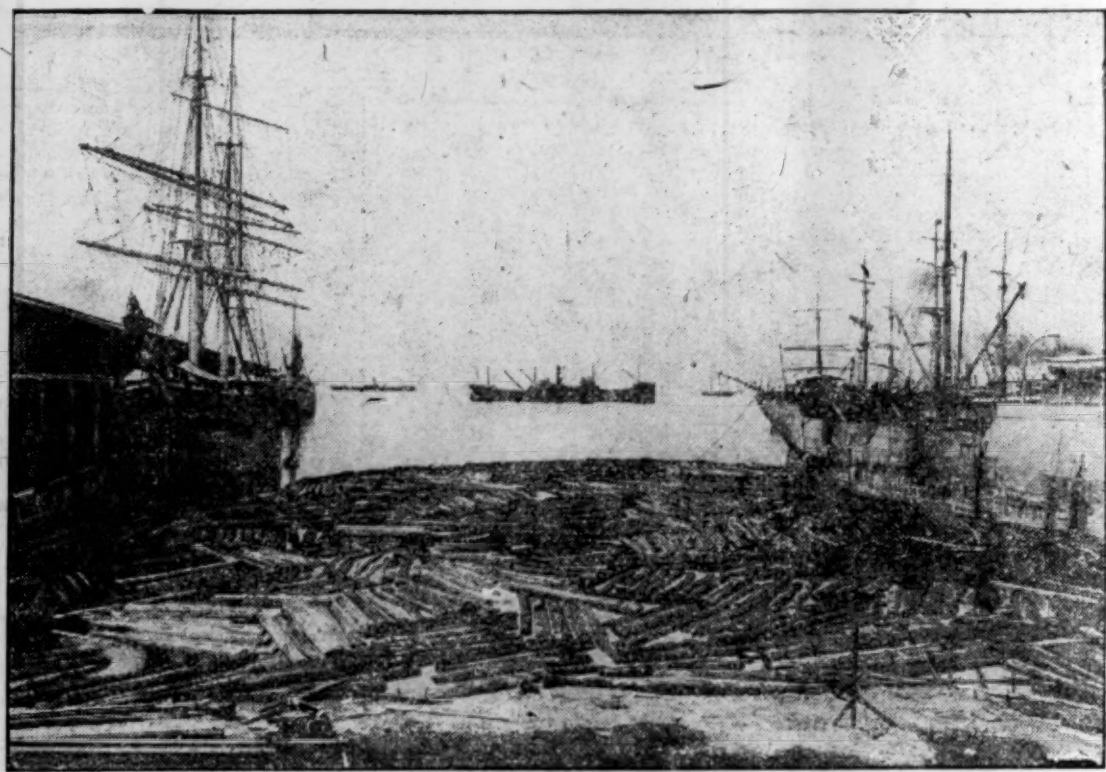
The J. W. Bowman Co.
91 Massachusetts Avenue

Hillman AUTO SUPPLY CO. 98 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON
COR. NEWBURY ST. TEL. 2-10
RADIATOR, LAMP AND WIND SHIELD REPAIRING
FLATING OXIDIZING ENAMELING

HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

LOGS FLOATING IN HARBOR AT PENSACOLA

NOTES HERE AND THERE IN CANADA



(Photo by Bell Studio, Pensacola, Fla.)

Great quantities of mahogany from South American countries received and reshipped by rail to Michigan

PENSACOLA, Fla.—Citizens of Pensacola seem to take more or less pride in the fact that this is the oldest city or town in the United States, even antedating St. Augustine by three or four years. The claim is made by historians that Panfilo de Narvaez discovered Pensacola bay in 1528, about 36 years after Columbus made his voyage to America. In 1559 the settlement at Santa Maria, Santa Rosa island, was begun, and this, it is claimed, was four years before the founding of St. Augustine. From this date to 1764 Pensacola passed through various experiences, passed and repassed into various hands, and in 1763 Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain; in 1764 East and West Florida were established, with Pensacola as the capital of West Florida, and Pensacola then was planned and laid out.

These are apparently historic facts, and are gleaned from "Historical Sketches of Colonial Florida." Be all that as it may, outside of the fact that Pensacola was a seaport town on the gulf coast it was doing little or nothing to deserve recognition from other parts of the country until three or four years ago. Now, however, Pensacola seems to be coming into her own, and with the excellent natural resources is destined to become of considerable importance as an export and import port by reason of its magnificent land-locked harbor, deep waterways and increased railroad facilities from all parts of the Southwest, Southeast and Middle West sections.

In an address Leland J. Henderson recently said regarding transportation, "Much of West Florida has no adequate and modern means of transportation by rail, wagon road or waterways; all of the facilities now existing need improvement, but water carriers between the ports of West Florida, Central and South America, and foreign countries are absolutely essential and enormous development along these lines is sure to come."

For a long time Pensacola has been the receiving port for immense quantities of mahogany from South American countries, which is reshipped by rail to Michigan and manufactured into furniture, being reshipped from there via Gulf and Pacific ports to South America. Mr. Henderson says again: "To bring about anything approaching required results it is needful to see that the proper people are brought to this section and information provided them which will be most effectual. Then the proper facilities for trade with the farmer and economic marketing of his produce must be provided. Inland water connection with the Alabama coal fields is also essential. In short, these and many other municipal projects are under way and gaining headway continually."

Business men are alive to the situation. They have a wide-awake commercial club, the secretary of which is a student of municipal improvements. Recently they got together and erected a hotel at an approximate cost of half a million dollars. This was a revelation to the inhabitants; but the building of the San Carlos hotel has done more, perhaps, than any other one thing to advance Pensacola. It is a splendidly constructed hotel of 175 rooms, managed by the Hervey Hotel Company, with George H. Hervey as the managing director.

Pensacola has an estimated population of 25,000 to 30,000. Its avenues are well laid out, with grass plots and car lines in the center and ample roadway on either side and well lighted. There are clean sidewalks, attractive stores, churches, banks and school buildings, a superb climate, ample parks and waterways for pleasure boating and bathing. It offers to the tourist and settler unusual advantages.

HIGHLAND PINES INN NOW OPEN

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C.—The new Highland Pines Inn, designed in the southern colonial style and equipped

with all modern improvements, now is open and many guests from various parts of the country have arrived for the holidays. The inn is specially constructed to meet the requirements of people that spend the winter in the South. It was erected under the personal supervision of Aymar Embury, second, and is in the suburban section known as Weymouth Heights, which now is considered one of the most attractive resorts in the hills of the Carolinas.

Opportunities for outdoor sports at the inn are extensive. The Southern Pines Country Club has an 18-hole course for golf, an inviting clubhouse and baseball grounds and is accessible to visitors. Tournaments will be held weekly. Hunting, horseback riding, tennis, croquet and driving are other diversions. Many social events have been planned for the winter and orchestral music will be furnished throughout the season.

Highland Pines Inn has numerous suites with private baths and accommodations for over 200 guests. The proprietors are A. I. Creamer and M. H. Turner, who are connected with the summer hotels known as the Inn, at Charlevoix and the Hotel Ottawa, Ottawa beach, both in Michigan.

Mr. Creamer was manager of the Holly Inn, Pinehurst, N. C., for the past 10 consecutive winters, and also has been identified with prominent hotels in New England. Mr. Turner was formerly associated with hotels in Washington, D. C.

THROUGH TWO SOUTHERN STATES OVER THE L. & N. (The ride from New Orleans to Jacksonville, Fla., via Mobile, Pensacola and Tallahassee is interesting every one of the 613 miles. The Louisville & Nashville operates here and provides the public with a fine roadbed, rolling stock and equipment.)

There is so much of interest to be seen that the tourist is not likely to have a dull moment on the trip. At Tallahassee one finds a quaint old city laid out on generous lines with broad streets shaded with beautiful oaks and other trees, houses of colonial design, broad piazzas and spacious lawns with roses, japonicas and other flowering plants blossoming in profusion. Around the corner may come a rickety old wagon whose four wheels lean toward the axle. The propelling power is a young steer, guided by a single piece of clothesline tied around his horns and the darkey who drives him reposes on a seat so low that his knees almost touch his chin. More pretentious rigs meet one at the next corner, but the same kind of harness and steering attachment is used as on the "one ox chaise," and Tallahassee is the capital of the state. It is waking up, however, for they have already begun to pave the streets, and the more progressive element is working to make the old town a bright, up-to-date city.

The hotel, too, is undergoing a house cleaning such as it has not experienced in years and when the owners get these improvements completed under direction of Harry Hervey, the manager, the Leon will be a hotel in every sense of the word.

WINTER SPORTS IN ADIRONDACKS

Winter sports will be enjoyed this year to a greater extent than ever before, it is expected, in the Adirondack region. Tuxedo, Lake Placid and Saranac lake are growing in popularity as winter resorts, and Saratoga Springs is considering its many advantages as an all-year-around resort. Lake George, N. Y., made its debut last year as a winter playground. The new Ft. William Henry hotel was the leading feature in this venture, and results have been gratifying. The location of Lake George is fine, among tree-covered mountains. The village is 32 miles north

of Saratoga, 70 miles from Albany and 215 miles from New York city—a six-hour trip. Daily through Pullman car service from the Grand Central depot, in New York, and a special midnight sleeper out on Fridays, bring Lake George almost within commuting distance of the metropolis.

NEWS BRIEFS

RIVER IMPROVEMENT FAVORED

MARYSVILLE, Cal.—Acting upon the report of Capt. Adolph Fay of Sacramento, the local Chamber of Commerce has proposed to State Engineer W. F. McClure that an appropriation of \$3000 be asked from the Legislature of California to place the Feather river in a navigable condition at all times of the year from Marysville to Vernon.

HARVESTER HEARINGS END

CHICAGO—The last of the scheduled hearings by a government examiner getting testimony to use in the suit to dissolve the International Harvester Company was held Friday. Company officials presented papers and letters as demanded, and one stated that the company had 30,428 agents selling on commission and 36,494 agents on direct sales.

FIRM HAS \$1,000,000 CAPITAL

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The certificate of incorporation of the Squaw Island Freight Terminal Company, capitalized at \$1,000,000, has been filed in the office of the county clerk. About \$100,000 of the capitalization has been subscribed. The company is to do a business of warehousing, freight terminal, dockage, storage, lightering shipping and express.

MAINE MAN BUYS RAILROAD

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Harry M. Verrill of Portland, Me., has purchased at auction the property of the Western & Connecticut Railway Company for \$50,000. The company has operated two lines, one from the White Rock Bridge, and the other known as the Pawcatuck Valley line.

STATE COLLEGE CUTS BUDGET

EUGENE, Ore.—To hold down to the necessities and to join in the state-wide movement for economies in public expenditures was the decision of the board of regents of the state university recently when it cut the budget passed by the last Legislature and reduced the total from \$503,000 to \$203,000.

GOLD MINE ACCOUNTS REVIEWED

NEW YORK—George W. Stork, a federal accountant, testified Friday on results of his examinations of the Manhattan-Nevada Gold Mines Company books, in the trial of the government's action for alleged fraudulent use of the mails against A. L. Wisner and John J. Meyers.

\$500,000 IN TENNESSEE TURKEYS

WASHINGTON—A trainload of 18,000 turkeys from East Tennessee passed through here Friday night on the way to New York. From this load and the turkeys sent to New York for Thanksgiving, Tennessee turkey growers will receive close to \$500,000 from New York this year.

PITTSBURGH PROMOTED

PITTSBURGH—Clifford M. Diehl, a Pittsburgh man, has been promoted from the Rankin plant of the American Steel & Wire Company to the plant in Sharon, Pa. Mr. Diehl entered the employ of the old Shoenberger Steel Company in 1893 as time clerk.

ELKS' HOME TO COST \$150,000

PORTLAND, Ore.—Among the architects who prepared plans for the proposed \$150,000 Elks building at Pocahontas, Ida., W. J. Kratz of Portland, was awarded third prize, the first and second prizes having been given to Boise architects.

WINNIPEG, Man.—The city is to build a second power transmission line at a cost of \$700,000.

VICTORIA, B. C.—Building permits for November included 11 blocks for stores and offices, two warehouses, one new apartment house and 36 dwellings.

CALGARY, Alta.—Railway traffic in Calgary shows an increase of 30 per cent over last year.

WINNIPEG, Man.—Announcement has been made that the Canadian Pacific railway will build more than a thousand miles of new lines next year.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The British Indian Navigation Company, operating between Calcutta and Yokohama, has announced a prospective extension of its service to Vancouver.

REGINA, Sask.—School attendance in November increased by 550 over the same month last year.

SASKATOON, Sask.—Excavation has been started for a \$50,000 office block, to be completed next spring.

CALGARY, Alta.—The premier of British Columbia has received word from London that British Columbia fruit has been awarded the gold medal certificate of merit from the Royal Horticultural Society for the sixth time in the last 14 years.

HELPFUL TO TRAVELERS

Those who contemplate winter trips away from New England may obtain on application to the Beekman Tourist Company, 322 Washington street, Boston, a copy of the free 104-page travel book "Big and Little Journeys," just issued. This book contains detailed itineraries of many economical and attractive tours to points in the United States as well as the West Indies, Panama canal, and Europe, with rates and sailings via the principal steamer lines and other valuable information.

GEORGIA POWER DAM IS VISITED

JACKSON, Ga.—A party of 38 eastern capitalists arrived here recently and visited the big dam of the Central Georgia Power Company on the Ocmulgee river.

A. B. Leach, president of the firm of Leach & Co. of Baltimore, Boston, New York and Philadelphia, acted as guide for the party, which was composed principally of members of that firm and their guests, representing other banking interests of the East.

The bankers were well pleased with the big development on the Ocmulgee, and it is believed that other large investments will be made in this locality as a result of the visit.

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WHITE STAR LINE BOSTON-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL Arabic, Jan. 11, 3 pm, Feb. 11, Mar. 11 Boston-Azores-Gibraltar-Italy Canopic, Feb. 1, 7 am; Mar. 15, Apr. 26 Celtic, April 5, May 17

LEYLAND LINE Boston-Liverpool (Direct) One-class cabin (11) service rate, \$30 Devonian, Dec. 22, 8 am Canadiah, Dec. 28, 1 pm Bohemian, Jan. 11; Winifred, Jan. 18 OFFICE, 84 STATE ST., BOSTON

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BOSTON to MONTREAL AND RETURN. MONTREAL \$11.45 BOSTON TO QUEBEC AND RETURN via MONTREAL \$11.00 Tickets good going Dec. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Jan. 1 and 2; return limit Jan. 10, 1913. Write for "Montreal" and "Quebec" booklets and get full details of train service from P. R. PERRY, Gen. Agt. Passes, Dept. 332 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Canadian Pacific Railway

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LAURENTIC MEGANTIC ADRIATIC CEDRIC Two Largest and Newest in the Trade JAN. 5 JAN. 22 FEB. 8 FEB. 22 JAN. 7 JAN. 21 FEB. 13 MAR. 4 23 and 29 Days. \$175 and Upward. Five Thousand Miles of Delight. BOOK NOW FOR THE FIRST CRUISES "ADRIATIC" JAN. 7 "LAURENTIC" JAN. 6 PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, 84 STATE ST., BOSTON, OR LOCAL AGENTS

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M. WILLIAMSON DE VISME
SOISY-SOUS-ETIOLLES

PLATE GLASS CONVENTION IS RENEWED FOR 10 YEARS

(Special to the Monitor)
BRUSSELS, Belgium.—As a result of negotiations which have been carried on lately in Brussels, the present International Plate Glass Works convention has been renewed from Aug. 17, 1914, when it would otherwise have terminated, until Aug. 17, 1924.

The regulation in all markets of the prices and conditions of sale of finished plate glass and the limitation of the output of the different works is the main object of the convention. With only two exceptions, the Plate Glass Works in Europe have all adhered to the convention; competition will, therefore, be limited practically to packing, quality and time consumed in delivery. The Societe des Glaces de Courcelles, a Belgian firm, and Pilkington Bros. of St. Helens, Eng., remain outside the convention; nevertheless, they observe the prices defined in it, and the latter firm are considering the question of a limitation of output.

In connection with the renewal of the convention, a question of far-reaching importance to the plate glass industry

has been raised by the proposal to form a trust under the name of Union Internationale et Commerciale des Glaceries. It is no part of the project that this combination should take the place of the International Plate Glass Convention in any way, but rather to stand as an exporter, buying the output, at a given price, of all the works in production, received by the works, and selling again at prices and under conditions resolved upon by the convention.

It is estimated that a capital of two million francs would have to be subscribed by the companies in order to form and work the trust successfully. The absolute suppression of all competition is claimed as the main advantage accruing from the working of the scheme.

FORTY BLUE FOXES BROUGHT
SEATTLE, Wash.—Among 40 blue foxes from the Aleutian islands, which arrived on the steamship Yukon Friday, bound for a fox farm in New Brunswick, are a number of silver grays which owner values at \$100 each.

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Absolutely Fireproof
American or European plan. Catering to Family and Tourist trade. Situated in the heart of the city. Close to Theaters and Stores.
Most excellent service and cuisine.
Write for booklet and all desired information.
William H. Cheatham, Manager

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AT MARKET

In the Heart of the City
European Plan \$1.50 and Upward
EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT
SAN FRANCISCO



This hotel has been conceded to be "the farthest advance of science in hotel service." Perfection of service means economy to the guest. The really economical place to stay is at a first-class hotel that offers a moderate rate.

Under the Management of James Woods.

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The Historic Court
A legacy of the past
A symbol of the future.

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The Crown of San Francisco
Commanding the most MAJESTIC SCENERY IN THE WORLD
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It has a Worldwide Reputation
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Hotel Schmidt	80	The Oakes	80
The Howard	75	Ivy Lane Inn	70
The Hamilton	70	Hotel Windsor	60
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It is the constant endeavor of the Monitor to measure up to so high a standard of newspaper excellence, and the generous and growing support it is receiving at the hands of intelligent readers in all walks, as well as from reputable and representative business concerns, is satisfying evidence that a clean, constructive daily newspaper has an ever-increasing range of usefulness and a steadily widening field of public acceptance

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1912

Wild Creatures Roam Along New England Animal Highway

Back and Forth Through Woods of Massachusetts and White Mountain Fastnesses in New Hampshire Go Deer, Foxes, Rabbits and Other Wanderers

VISITS MADE TO THEIR KIN IN CAPTIVITY

STRETCHING north from the Middlesex fells reservation in Massachusetts to beyond the White mountains in New Hampshire is what constitutes a broad highway for wild animals where woods and streams and fields lend themselves with peculiar adaptability to the passing up and down of game. On both sides of this unmarked belt of wilderness and valley land are cities and towns carrying out their active missions without disturbing the fleet-footed dwellers of the open that unhesitatingly look in upon Boston proper, even, when in the mood to do so.

The metropolitan park commission, the game commissioners of Massachusetts and the state forester and his force, without working directly toward that purpose, have made it possible for animals to give a touch of real nature to the various territories over which they exercise jurisdiction. It is the duty of the game wardens and deputies to see that the law is respected, that animals are afforded protection. But the constant vigilance made necessary in order to enforce the law does not make the animals shy enough to seek more secluded habitats. Even in the Middlesex Fells, where men constantly patrol their beats, small game seems imbued with a sense of security. And the fact that the state forestry department keeps fires down to a minimum has served to further reassure the four-footed inhabitants of timber and brush.

Whatever a large community does for the upkeep of its woodland environment in the way of patrol and other safeguards renders more numerous certain of those denizens of field and forest that otherwise would abide where humankind is less in evidence.

This accounts, in a measure, for such incidents as a deer strolling into a suburban garden, all unsuspecting that close by run trolley cars or automobiles. In Greater Boston there are a number of reasons why untamed members of the animal kingdom in considerable variety feel free to accept of metropolitan hospitality without risk of interference with their freedom. The appearance of deer in Boston harbor now and then is exactly in line with the surmise that they have been attracted to the locality in the quiet of the night and that when morning comes and the stir of the city comes to their attention they seek refuge in the water, whose proximity they seem to know instinctively.

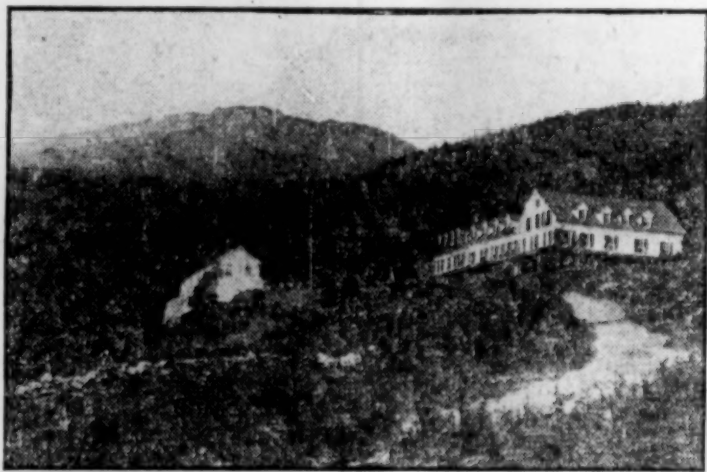
Fall in with a game inspector or a forester, or keep a sharp lookout from a train as it covers the territory from the mountains in northern New England as far south as Boston, and there is much

to be learned about the prevalence of animals all along the way. It is difficult to give the exact boundaries, east and west, where game is most abundant; but the fact remains that practically without let or hindrance deer and foxes and rabbits and other animals can make their way close to the Middlesex fells.

To one who has traversed the fells—even on the electric cars from Sullivan square—it becomes impressively evident that the naturalness of the district tends to make it an ideal haven for animals. Geological experts evidently have not reckoned without due consideration of all the facts when they call the Middlesex fells the outcroppings of the White mountains of New Hampshire. There is the same granite formation, and the trees rise out of what appears to be solid rock. The underbrush lends itself favorably to the coming and going of the smaller varieties of game.

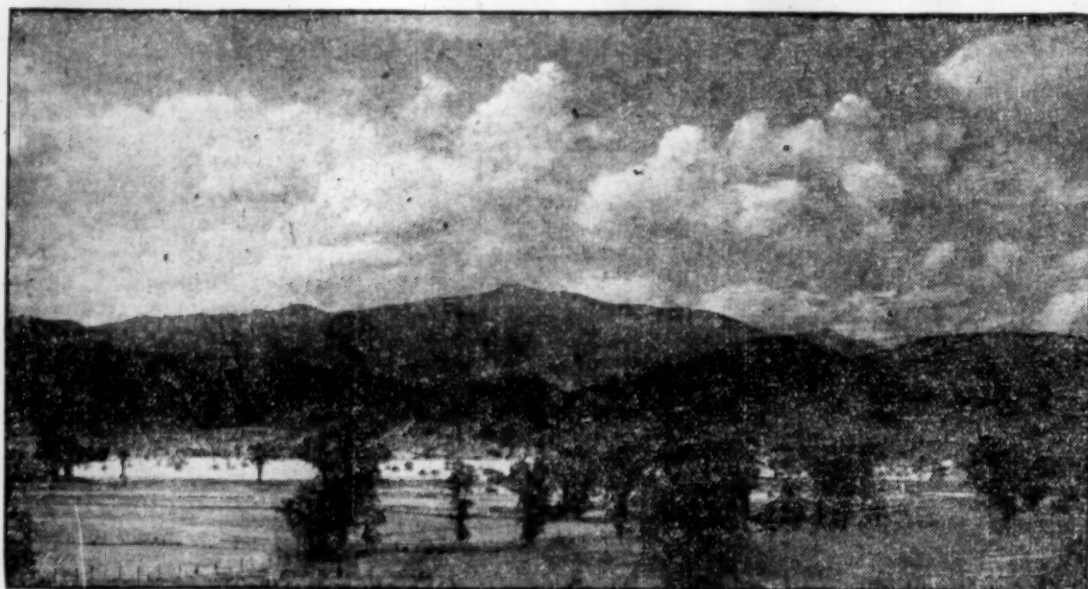
Spot Pond, in Middlesex Fells, is not only a beautiful sheet of water, but as an attraction for furred and winged creatures it would seem to be exceptionally favored. There is just enough woodland meadow round about to make the landscape a delight to the artist. As you leave the car and wander about through ravines and along the sheltered paths, it is not at all unlikely that Reynard himself rises up a short distance away, and in listening attitude seems to inquire the reason of this intrusion before he scoots to where he feels beyond reach of disturbing elements. Of squirrels there is always an abundance; but it is hardly correct

DENSE FOREST ON MT. MONADNOCK



Hills in Granite state covered with close-growing trees, favorite ground for furred and winged creatures

FOOTHILLS OF TERRITORY WHERE THICK WOODLAND IS ATTRACTIVE



Mt. Washington, as seen from Intervale, N. H., rises out of forests that are like wilderness in their density of growth

to include them where the discussion is something less domestic than these numerous dwellers of the Boston Public Garden and the Common.

Contrasting the picture of animals at large and those in captivity, it is of interest to learn that the metropolitan park commission maintains in Middlesex fells a zoo with a collection of just such specimens as are native to New England. The zoo is a point of attrac-

tion to many visitors in the fells. But if one were to let loose the imagination a trifle, would it not be possible to picture, say at midnight, a deer or a fox attracted by their kin in captivity, paying a visit to the animal enclosure and at break of day, or when the guards make their rounds, scampering away again? This may have occurred again and again without the park authorities having knowledge of the visitation.

If one were to take a pencil and lay it flat on the map of New England, with the ends at Boston and Mt. Washington, N. H., there will be found a striking illustration of the possibility of animal migration up and down this Massachusetts and New England country. The larger

Unique in its way is the unmarked, wooded territory that stretches north from Boston to the White mountains in New Hampshire, open to deer and lesser game ample opportunity to go back and forth. As if arranged for that purpose, the larger towns are located on either side of this stretch of country, where the student of nature has little to prevent him from making such a journey as the four-footed dwellers of the open doubtless enjoy. Through the Middlesex fells and well-wooded, sparsely settled places, like parts of Stoughton, Woburn, Burlington and Wilmington, in Massachusetts, the furry denizens find a fairly isolated and congenial course. They naturally take their way through high and low accessible towns of Hillsborough county, N. H., lying well to the west of Nashua and Concord, like Mt. Vernon, Brookline, Amherst, Lyndeboro and Freetown. Entering Merrimack county, they pass through Haverhill, Warner, Hopkinton, Bradford, Sutton, Salisbury, Northfield, Franklin, Dunbar, Enfield and Lebanon, they easily get into the real mountain district in Grafton county.

the real man any more adequately than do other pictures by the same artist. This was as true in the case of the humble Millet as it was in the case of Raphael.

A portrait is not all a self-conceit. When painted by a Raphael or a Rembrandt. For the Transfiguration and Night Watch are equally the pictures of those men. So this grim face with shaggy hair and beard is recognized as mine by some few friends. But none as mine to come may find these shoes. The best expression of the real Millet.

ROAD PAYS \$110,885 TO STATE
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—One of the largest fees ever received into the state treasury was paid under protest recently by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. A check for \$110,885 was paid as a fee for an extension for 50 years of the road's charter in this state.

TREES GROW CLOSE TO SPOT POND'S WATERS



Rocky promontory in quiet spot near Malden, Mass., place about which deer and other creatures may ramble through pleasant paths

Four-Footed Things From Timber and Brush in Middlesex Fells, Protected by Law, Stroll Into Suburban Gardens and Even Make Their Way Into Boston

WINNIPESAUKEE REGION THE CENTER

everyday routine for these animals to follow the railroad track.

At the headquarters of the Massachusetts fisheries and game commission in the State House the officials display great interest in anything that has to do with the wild animals. On the question of deer and their number in the state, it appears somewhat difficult to form an estimate. During the open season of this year there were brought out of the woods as trophies close to 1400 specimens. This record has to do mostly with woodsmen who carry state licenses. There are 27 paid deputies employed whose duty it is to enforce the law to the letter.

That the presence of certain animals in any decided numbers is not an unusual blessing seems apparent from what the game department has to do in some instances. Deer sometimes invade gardens and work spoilage. Then complaints are filed. A case in point is cited where the owner of a rose garden reported damages to the amount of \$4000, but the authorities of the township in question, when asked to take up the matter, want to know a good many particulars before it hands over the money.

It will be news to a good many people that in Massachusetts the bull moose is found to the extent of three specimens reported to the state game bureau. The big, husky fellows may have come into the Bay state from the

Maine woods; and this again shows how easy it is for any member of the tribe to migrate from one section to another without regard for civilization. As the state forester and the game commissioners now work in conjunction, there have been many interesting stories brought out of the woods in regard to the animal dwellers there. Deputies of the game department send in monthly reports of hunters' activities, and it is evident from those reports that the latter is one of the animals still numerous as of yore.

Related to forest life, the flying creatures form a conspicuous part in the Massachusetts environment. Some of the larger birds are no longer so plentiful, and it is recorded as an unusual incident that a fine specimen of the American golden eagle—the first seen in the state in 10 years—recently paid a visit to a farm at Ayer. Now the stuffed eagle adorns the office of the bureau at the State House.

While it is well to protect those wild animals that lend grace to the woodland atmosphere, it is essential for the game authorities to see to it that depredations are not committed. There is a considerable list of creatures that indicates where the protective line must be drawn. Where so much is being done to foster bird life, and maintain species native to the state, the bureau cannot afford to overlook anything that will help it in keeping up the stock and the standard.

On the whole, Massachusetts and the adjoining commonwealths to the north are benefited by this wild contingent, which gives the real touch of naturalness to the landscape, whether field or forest. And the great animal highway running north and south sets the wilderness, as it were, in close juxtaposition to the more populous centers that dot the territory on both sides of this open-country avenue between Boston and the White mountains.

AEROPLANE MAKES PAPER DELIVERY

GREENVILLE, Tex.—Newspaper delivery was effected recently by the Evening Banner of this city by Johnny Green, aviator, in an aeroplane flight. He flew to Caddo Mills, a distance of 12 miles, delivered 100 copies of the paper to W. B. Moore, who carried the first issue of the same paper to be received at Caddo Mills in 1882. This is the first paper in Texas to be delivered between towns by aeroplane.

The time of the flight was 21 minutes. Upon his return the aviator, in another flight of about 10 miles delivered some papers at Penick, a suburb north of the city, making the return trip in 11 minutes.

HUMANIST SEES CHEER NOT GLOOM IN MILLET

IN BOSTON there is at least one person who differs very decidedly from Edwin Markham in his view of the significance of the work done by the peasant painter, Millet. Markham has portrayed Millet as a revolutionist whose pictures of labor were designed to stir up the working classes to a realization of their subjection and degradation. "This view," says William W. Locke, "cannot be retained by any one who reads the letters and life of Millet. He was in art what Burns was in poetry. His aim was to express the inherent beauty of ordinary things and the simple dignity of man."

Mr. Locke is a resident worker of the Civic Service house. For years he has been keenly interested in social and industrial problems, and has made a special study of questions that concern the labor classes, American and otherwise. Though his interest has been mainly from the standpoint of education and social progress, it has included a consideration of the every-day life of the humble classes. This accounts for his fondness for the work of Millet, who, Mr. Locke believes, aimed to express the dignity of labor and who could see in the ordinary processes of nature an expression of humble truths which were fitting subjects for his art.

Mr. Locke Talks

"The point of view set forth in Markham's 'The Man with the Hoe,' says Mr. Locke, is utterly opposed to what Millet meant to convey. Such lines as these, for instance, in my opinion do not interpret Millet at all correctly:

Howed by the weight of centuries he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
There is no shape more terrible than this—
More tongueued with curse of the world's
blind greed—
More fraught with menace to the universe.
"In the first place, the man, as pictured by Millet, is not gazing on the ground, and in the second place he is not a menace to the universe, for he loves his work."

"Millet's philosophy was one which kept the eternal values constantly before it. He could see behind a man and a woman digging potatoes in a field a divine light shining in a western sky.

In the wooden shoes and stalks of wheat which he sometimes sketched and gave to his friends he could see his coat of arms."

This last thought has been further developed in verses which Mr. Locke has written under the title, "My Coat of Arms." The poem begins thus:
Here is my coat of arms—these wooden shoes
And stalks of ripened wheat. They are
Of what my ancestors have been and done,
And, proud of little, I am proud of them.
Beneath this roof with low-browed thatch
Of straw,
Three human generations have peeped
forth
And seen the brown earth turned to leaves
of bread.

From year to year with each returning
spring
My nameless forefathers have held the
plough
And trod the clods upon the furrowed field,
From morn till eve they toiled, yet when
the sun
Had sunk at last to rest behind the hill
And patient oxen slowly turned toward
home,
The sturdy sower strode through gathering
dusk
To scatter seed which was to feed the
world.

His Lines on Millet

That Millet realized his attempt to
mingle with the court painters of the
day and to portray subjects with which
he was not familiar had been only a
failure, is indicated in Mr. Locke's lines,
which say:

I strove to rise above my sphere, the earth,
To higher realms and seize the crown of
art;
But like a wild man of the woods upon
A mountain peak, I stood bewildered, dazed,
Until hard contact with the things of earth
Recalled me to my native woods and fields
To find the symbols of my life and thought.

Millet's real aim in art is described thus:
My aim in art has been to represent
Myself and nature; nature first, of course,
But nature includes man, and man myself;
The picture is the perfect sun of all.
The gloomy forest overhung with clouds,
The stubble field with stacks of yellow
grain,
The peasant's cottage peering o'er the
hedge,
The distant village bell at eventide.

These are the scenes where man must play
a part
Harmonious with his life and destiny.
They are a part of him when truly seen
And here I make myself a part of them.

Mr. Locke's verses close with a consideration of the fact that although many artists have painted their own portraits, these pictures do not reveal

ROCKS AND BRUSH NEAR SUNAPEE



Place that has interest for geologist also is favorite spot for wild animals in New Hampshire

\$9000 POSITION IS LONG OVERLOOKED

ST. LOUIS—A state appointive office with fees, estimated at \$9000 a year, which had been overlooked for 13 years, was filled recently with the appointment by State Auditor Gordon of Thomas Bond, a young attorney, as the auditor's local counsel in the collection of the collateral inheritance tax.

The appointee will receive 5 per cent of the amounts collected from St. Louis estates as collateral inheritance. The collections in St. Louis last year were \$180,800.

FIRST NORTHWEST LAND DEAL ON NOOTKA SOUND

SEATTLE, Wash.—The year before the Columbia river was discovered by Gray (1792) after having been "lost" for nearly a century—even after such navigators as Vancouver had asserted there was no such river—Capt. John Kendrick, Gray's companion-captain, bought lands on Vancouver island, along the Pacific coast of what is now Washington, near the Chehalis river, and proposed to colonize it from Europe.

Only 15 years before Captain Cook had discovered Nootka sound, and the reports of the wonderful profits made by his men in selling their Nootka furs in China, published just at the close of the revolutionary war, interested the ship-owning world in such profitable business. The defensive work of these New England captains was done, the commerce of the newly-organized United States was too small to occupy them, and ships from New England, especially from Boston, sailed up and down the Pacific coast in such numbers that Americans became known then, as they are today, in the Chinook jargon, as "Bostons" or "Boston men."

The destruction by the Indians also, of the ship Boston, hailing from Boston, and the inquiries made regarding her along the coast, fixed the term in the Indian mind. Englishmen were known as "King George" men.

The first of these hardy "Bostons" to seek the Northwest were Capt. Robert Gray in the sloop Washington and Capt. John Kendrick of the ship Columbia, both owned and sent out by Boston merchants: Joseph Barrell, Samuel Brown, Charles Bulfinch, John Derby, Crowell Hatch and John M. Pintard. So memorable was the enterprise that copper and silver medals were struck, having engravings of the ships on one side, circled by their names; on the reverse, the names of the owners, with the date.

Together or alone the two captains explored the waters of the Northwest, Gray at last taking the furs to China in the Columbia and returning to Boston with Chinese teas and silks, while Ken-

drick, in Gray's former ship, remained on the coast collecting furs.

Thus it was that on the second voyage Gray, in the Columbia, discovered and named that river, having informed Vancouver a few days previously the exact whereabouts of the straits of San Juan de Fuca.

Bought Pacific Coast Land

But Kendrick, while trading, in 1791, and exploring Nootka sound, deemed land speculation a good business deal and bought from the native chiefs vast tracts of land. Contemporary evidence, such as that of the brig Hope, whose captain was on friendly terms, saw the deeds and commented on them in his journal, sustains Kendrick's claim. The deeds were filed in China but on March 1 Kendrick mailed from Hongkong to Thomas Jefferson, then secretary of state, copies of several deeds, and his letter is indorsed by that department: "Kendrick, John—Hongkong, March 1, 1793—received Oct. 24, covering several Indian deeds."

One of the deeds was from the famous chief Maquinna, whose capture of the ship Boston in 1803 is so well told by one of the two survivors, John Jewett, who was rescued three years later, and reached the mouth of the Columbia river within a few weeks on the Lydia, only to find that Lewis and Clarke had departed for their return trip across America a fortnight before.

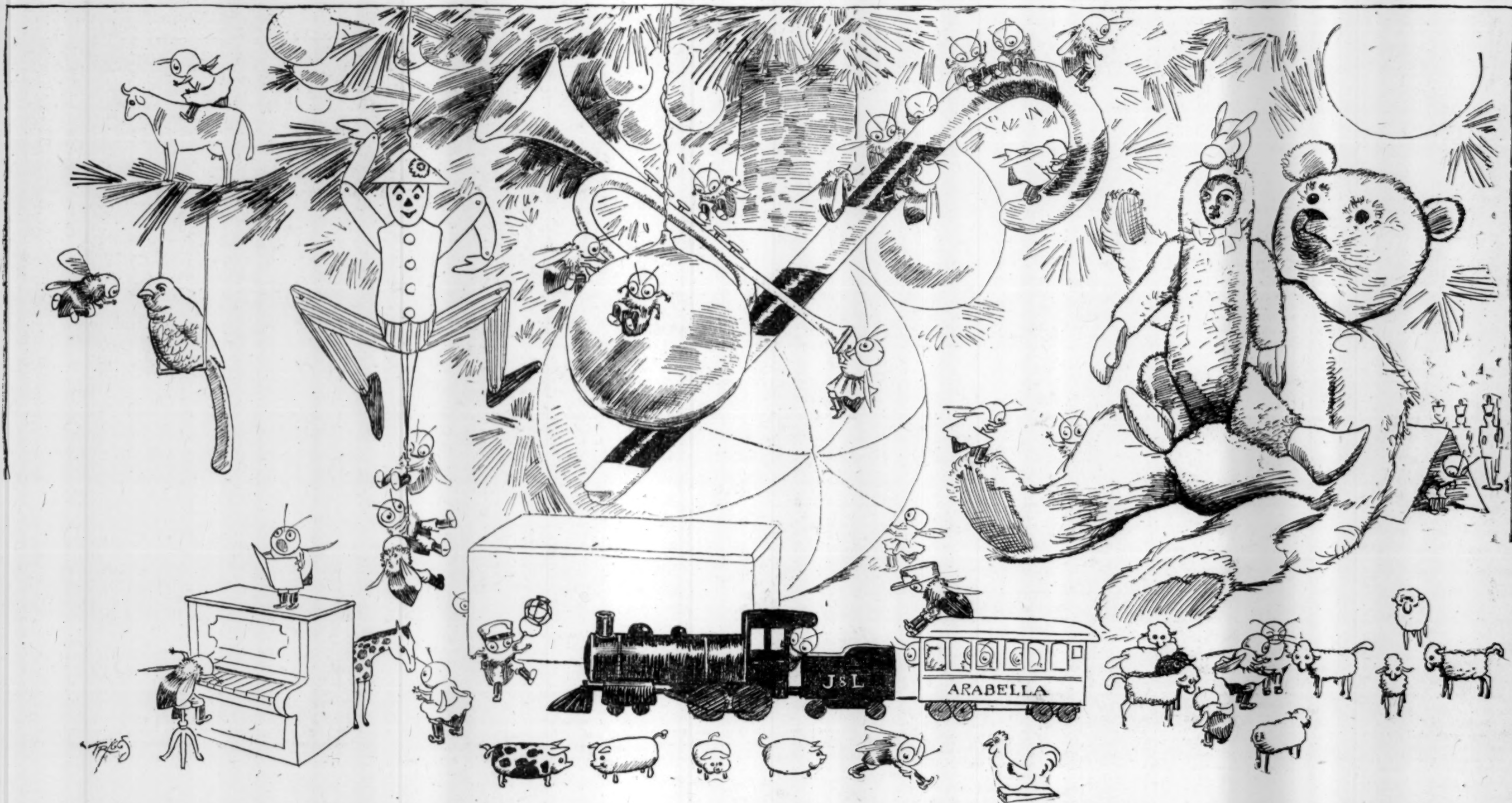
Maquinna, in this deed, gave Kendrick a harbor in Nootka sound with all the land, rivers, creek, islands and the like, within a radius of nine miles; and the price of the sale was 10 muskets. Another deed gave to the American land seeker a certain harbor in Ahasset, on the same island, the center of a territorial distance 18 miles square; and the price was six muskets, a boat's sail, a quantity of powder, and an American flag.

Three other deeds of similar tenor, for similar prices, gave similar stretches of territory.

THE :: CHILDREN'S :: PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

Let's sing a song of Children's day,
And jolliest of trees!
Busy thinks it all arranged
To please the Busy Bees.

Flitting through the branches green,
Tasting here and there,
Trying, tuning, sliding, hiding,
What a gay affair!

Someone rides the sober cow;
As a steed don't scorn her,
Though her trot is rather slow
Meekness doth adorn her.

Jumping Jack is agile when
Bees are on the string,
Flapping all his legs and arms,
While they sway and swing.

Theo plays for 'Lida Jane,
A maiden who will dare all;
She mounts upon the piano top
And shouts a joyous carol.

Sam is playing flag the train;
It really, truly goes;
Sim's conductor, very proud
Like Sam, to wear the clo'es.

The line is named the J. & L.
From Jam (in Persia) running,
To Lollie Pop, down Georgia way,
It's really so—no funning.

And May pretends to be Bo-peep.
She's hiding—who can find her?
Each woolly lamb excepting one
Can wag a tail behind her.

That's Baff who's running from the pigs.
They're so severe and haughty;
The fifth, who always says "Wee-wee,"
Is hidden by Big Spotty.

And Chanticleer says "Doodle-doo"
When on the back you pat him;
He'll never make a Sunday meal,
'Twould take too much to fat him.

That's Sally blowing on the horn
(Not hers, so do not frown),
While Otto treads the steps to make
The tune go up and down.

The candy cane's the gathering place
For six or 'leven bees;
And Lucy on the handle stands
Where she can "lick" with ease.

The Teddy Bear has got a doll,
Dressed up like an Eskimo;
(I'd try to make a rhyme for that
If 'twere not for that pesky "mo").

When Busy tries to kick the ball
He sends young Buzz careening;
To hear the music Dobbin stands,
On the piano leaning.

All sorts of capers they could play
We'd like to stay and watch them at it,
But now we'll shoo them off before
The children come and catch them at it.

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TWIG COLLECTING IN WINTER

COLLECTORS of natural history objects can seldom do more in winter than arrange and classify the material gathered in summer. In making a twig collection, however, winter is the season of greatest activity. A complete set of twigs of the trees and shrubs of a locality is one of the most interesting collections imaginable, and the person who makes it acquires at the same time a valuable knowledge of the woods and fields.

The making and mounting of such a collection is simple. You need only a knife, gummed labels, and some small sheets of thick paper or cardboard, or else some of the small blank booklets used for mounting photographs.

Cut from each leafless tree the tip of a twig, three or four inches long and fasten it by small strips of gummed paper to the mounting sheet or the pages of the booklet. Then label it neatly with the name of the tree. A good way to arrange the mounted twigs is by tree families. There are several kinds of oaks or birches or maples, and it is interesting and convenient to keep them together, says the *Youths Companion*.

When separate sheets of paper are used for mounting, they can easily be bound into booklets. When cardboard mounts are used, it is a good idea to cut them of a size to fit a box or drawer, so that they can be placed on edge, and arranged either by families or alphabetically.

You will be surprised to find that the great majority of our native trees may be as easily recognized by the twigs in winter as by the leaves in summer. The characteristic points in a winter twig are best seen in the horse-chestnut. There is generally a large terminal bud and side buds in opposite pairs. Farther down there are often small dormant buds. Below each bud is the horseshoe-shaped leaf-scar, with dots, called bundle-scars, scattered along it like the nails in a horseshoe.

All our tree families are readily divided into two groups—those with oppo-

site buds and those with alternate buds. The first group includes the maple, the ash and the horse-chestnut families; the second includes the other tree families.

There are many books that will help you in identifying the winter twigs. In case you are in doubt about a specimen, you can learn the name by sending the twig to the forest service at Washington.

KITTY KNEW

Seven sheep were standing
By the pasture wall;
"Tell me," said the teacher,
To her scholars small,
"One poor sheep was frightened,
Jumped and ran away;
One from seven—how many
Woolly sheep would stay?"

Up went Kitty's fingers:
"A farmer's daughter she,
Not so bright at figures
As she ought to be,
"Please, ma'am!" Well, then, Kitty,
"Tell us if you know."
"Please, if one jumped over,
All the rest would go."
—The Christian Guardian.

CORRECT ENGLISH

"Does good usage sanction complete interchangeability as to the word 'one-self' and the words 'one's self,' or are there occasions when there should be discrimination in the use?"

In reply to this question the *Literary Digest* says:

"Self" is sometimes used as a noun, not as part of a reflexive or emphatic pronoun; as "a man's self," "a nation's arms turned against its very self." Such a use of the noun "self" is proper with the possessive form of one's "one's self," "one's own self," "one's very self," etc. As compound pronouns, however, the two forms, "one's self" and "oneself" are interchangeable.

WHY?

WHY has an umbrella a tassel? All umbrellas, even the cheapest, are supplied with a cord and tassel. This is now purely ornamental, but at one time it served a useful purpose, says the *Children's Magazine*. In the early days of umbrellas, when the ribs were made of whalebone and the covering of gingham, this useful article was a much more formidable thing to carry than it is now, when its compass is that of a walking-stick. The whalebone ribs had a habit of bulging, and in order to keep the umbrella within reasonable limits a cord was carried, attached to the stick, to tie round the ribs to keep the umbrella well together. Tassels were added for appearance. Now, when umbrellas rings and metal attachments confine the ends of the ribs, the cord with its tassel is still retained as an ornament.

SCOUTS' FIELD DAY

Some 700 French boy scouts from various parts of France have just had a big field day, which began by a parade in regulation uniform in the Place des Invalides. They were then conducted over the celebrated army museum by General Niox, the Governor, and, after visiting Napoleon's tomb, they assembled in the Court of Honor, and were reviewed by Gen. De Lacroix, who subsequently addressed them. On leaving the Invalides they marched to the Place de la Concorde, passing before the Strasbourg monument, which they saluted. The boys received a very sympathetic reception from the large crowd collected in the Champs Elysees. There are indications that this movement is becoming very popular among French boys, says a contributor to the *Monitor*. It will provide what they have hitherto seemed desparately to lack, viz., a system of wholesome outdoor activities combined with high moral training.

GIRLS FORM AN OUTDOOR CLUB

THE high school girls in one town decided to organize an outdoor club, says the *Woman's Home Companion*.

They chose five points about a mile from the town, to one of which they walked every day; this gave them a daily walk of two miles. On Saturday a tramp of four or five miles was taken. Part of the club preferred to take the daily walk in the morning, rising a half-hour earlier for that purpose; the others went after school. The members of the club were divided equally, and a report was kept by both captains of the regularity of each girl in this daily tramp, the side making the most points to be entertained by the losers.

Each girl kept a notebook in which she jotted down incidents. A limit of 25 words for the short walks, and 100 for the longer tramps, was fixed, and the

notes were read at the monthly meetings. These notes brought out many excellent points, and made a great deal of fun as well.

The long Saturday walks developed into all sorts of delightful amusements. During the autumn they gathered nuts, ferns and beautiful leaves, and had cozy picnics in sheltered nooks of the woods. And they learned so much of which they had never heard, or at the most only through books; how the feathered creatures prepare for the winter exodus, and how the furred ones get ready for their cold-weather housekeeping; that the winter woods are unsuspectingly interesting; what birds come earliest and what ones remain the year round; which flowers and plants are bravest in spring, and how all the little woods "homes" are constructed.

CARDS POROUS

There is an experiment that can be performed with two tumblers and some water, says an exchange. We place one tumbler on the table, and into it pour some almost boiling water. Then we put on top of the tumbler a postcard, and over this invert the other tumbler, which is quite empty and free from moisture. After a time the steam from the boiling water in the lower tumbler will pass through the substance of the postcard into the upper tumbler, which will at last be full of the vapor. This experiment shows that the material of which the postcard is made is porous. Various other materials may be used, cloth, thin wood, calico, and so on, and in each of these cases the steam will pass into the upper glass. If, on the other hand, we use some non-porous substance, such as a piece of vulcanized india rubber, the steam cannot pass through, and remains in the lower tumbler.

GIRL CORN WINNER

Miss Mae Patterson, who is 23 years old, has won the first award for corn growing in Calhoun county, Arkansas. Her corn field measured just one acre, and was cultivated under the supervision of the agricultural department of the United States. This is part of the farm on which Miss Patterson lives with her father. It was her second year's work under the supervision of a demonstrator, says the *New York Sun*. In 1911 from one acre she gathered 57½ bushels of corn, 22 bushels of stock peas, two tons of pea vine hay and 900 bundles of fodder.

The acre selected for her 1912 crop was in a field that had been under sod and Bermuda grass for 14 years. She first broke this ground four inches deep with a two-horse turning plow and then cross plowed it 11 inches deep, not using the harrow. The m.c. prolific seed corn she could secure was planted by hand in rows four feet apart, the hills three feet apart in the drills. At intervals the ground was carefully cultivated. The three men selected to inspect the

BIRD RETREATS

A private retreat for nesting birds will be maintained by the federal government near Valentine, Nebraska. President Taft has proclaimed the reservation of 613 additional acres on the abandoned Ft. Niobrara reservation, the only reserve in the continental United States maintained for the breeding of prairie chickens, sharp-tailed grouse, and quail. Two other bird reservations were created by order of President Taft and put under the department of agriculture, says the *New Orleans Picayune*. Both are in Alaska. These make a total of 55.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

SQUARES

AN amusing game for a party is to provide some square cards, say two inches each way, and several pairs of scissors. All the children sit in a circle and each has a card. Each then gets a pair of scissors as soon as the next child has done with them and cuts his card twice across with two straight cuts, so as to divide it into four separate pieces. The skill is in the way it is cut.

The first cut being made, the two pieces are laid one over the other and the second cut is made through both at once. This will give you four pieces of card.

Each player having cut his card into four pieces, according to his fancy, shuffles them up and puts them into his envelope. As soon as all are ready, at a given signal every player passes his envelope to the player on his right and gets one from the player on his left.

The game is to arrange the four pieces that you receive from your left hand neighbor into a square

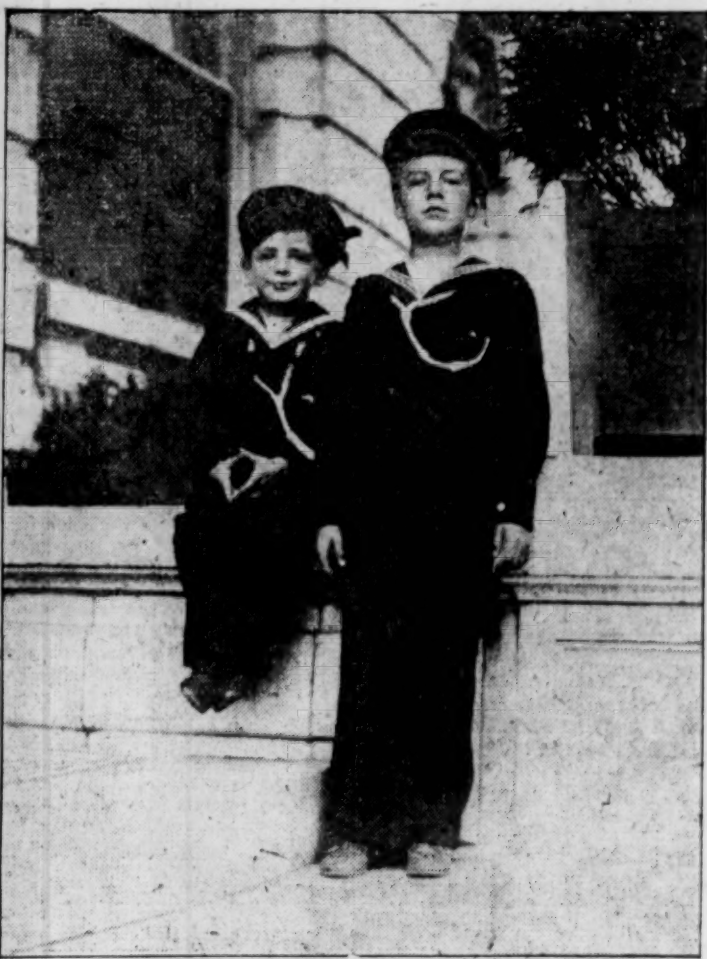
again, and the one to do it first shouts, "Square!" and gets a mark. If two get it at the same time they both get marks. All the pieces are then put back into the envelopes and are passed along to the right, and at a signal they are taken out and the struggle to form the squares begins all over again.

As soon as any of the players gets his square, he shouts "Square!" as before, and gets a mark, and at the end of an agreed number of shifts, usually 10, the player with the most marks wins the prize.

A great deal of ingenuity can be displayed in the manner of cutting the squares and sometimes it is very hard to tell which side of the card should be uppermost and where the pieces fit. Of course there must be a decide who calls "square" first, and this umpire must also see that the player who calls has really made a perfect square, because any one calling "square" when they have no square loses a mark, or is set back one less than nothing, and all the squares are passed along.—*New York Sun*.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

CHILDREN OF PEOPLE PROMINENT
AT CAPITAL OF UNITED STATES

(Copyright by Cinedust, Washington, D. C.)

Reginald (left) and Roderick, sons of Edward A. Loftus,
first secretary of the Siam legation at Washington

KAMLOOPS WAWA

One of the queerest newspapers in the world is the Kamloops Wawa, a journal printed in shorthand by a tribe of Indians who live in the interior of British Columbia. A writer in the Overland Monthly gives an interesting account of its origin.

It was established through the efforts of a Frenchman named Le Jeune, who came to the Fraser river district of British Columbia a few years ago. He soon learned the Indian vocabulary and then began to write it by means of shorthand signs which represented all the sounds the Indians use in pronouncing the words.

Le Jeune first explained his system to an intelligent Indian who lived in the central village. The boy took to it intuitively. In a few months he had thoroughly learned the art of writing his language in shorthand, and began to teach his friends. The new "talk language" created widespread interest, and the Indians, young and old, were soon engaged in practicing this strange method of communication.

After about 500 had mastered the system, various parts of the Bible were translated by Le Jeune, and finally the Kamloops Wawa was started.

The paper was printed on a mimeograph for the first year, but after that Le Jeune succeeded in having type made,

DOLL'S CLOSET

MY sister was very fond of dolls, so I made her a doll's clothes closet, says a contributor to the Woman's Home Companion. I got an ordinary grocery box, three feet high, two and one half feet wide and one and one half feet deep. Two inches from the bottom I put a shelf and below it I divided the space into two equal parts. One division I reserved for a drawer, leaving the other for shoes. The upper part I used for dresses. I papered and carpeted it and drove hooks in the ceiling and around the sides. I finished it by putting on a door. Hangers were made of slender sticks cut the right size and whittled smooth, with hooks put in.

and it is now printed on a press in the nearest city. It has 16 pages, and contains all the news of the tribe. Over 2000 Indians have learned to read. It is a very interesting sight to look into one of the Chinook wigwams, where the women still use stone implements to prepare their clothing of deer skin, and see the family grouped about eagerly reading the latest number of the Kamloops Wawa.

MODERN DAY VIEW OF STARS

IT IS interesting in the light of modern knowledge to look back at some of the superstitions and fears of former days, and see how far we have advanced, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. The facts revealed by astronomy have helped to free civilized nations from many superstitions. It has long been well known that, instead of being agents for good or evil, the planets are merely worlds like our earth, and like the earth they revolve round the sun. They are in different stages of development; some are hotter than the earth and others are colder, and, with the exception of Mars, Mercury and other minor planets, they are all larger than the earth. Venus and Mercury are nearer to the sun than we are, while Mars, the minor planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are farther off. Satellites or moons have been discovered revolving round many of the planets, just as the moon revolves round us. Although Venus approaches nearer to the earth than any other planet, Mars is the best placed for observation, and much has been written about the "canals" visible on Mars in telescopes. Many astronomers consider that they have been constructed artificially and much speculation has been aroused as to whether Mars is habitable.

Astronomers have measured with great accuracy the distances of all the planets from the sun, they know the velocities at which the planets are traveling and can predict with great accuracy where each one will be at any moment; they have measured their size and even weighed them. And then, to think that at one time any of the planets were supposed to be possessed with supernatural powers seems, to anyone in the least familiar with astronomy, just about as absurd as the savage's fears when he first sees a train, hears a gramophone or witnesses an eclipse of the sun, do to any civilized individual.

Although the stars are so much further off than the sun or planets, we are quite disillusioned about their powers too. They are suns, many of them closely resembling our sun, only they are so enormously far off that, to us, they look like points of light. Probably many of the stars have planets revolving round them, but we are too far off to see them; while, to an observer situated even on the star nearest to us, our sun would appear only as one of the myriad stars composing the Milky Way, and the earth would be invisible.

Our sun, we know, is traveling at a tremendous speed through space, taking the earth and other planets with him. And all the stars whose motions have, up to now, been examined are also found to have very high velocities, but they are so very far from us that for thousands of years no change in the positions of any of the stars will be discernible. This is why the constellations always look the same and have done so since the earliest times of which we have any record. But by means of the wonderful accuracy of the instruments now used in observatories the fact that these so-called "fixed" stars are really moving very rapidly has been ascertained.

The stars are all so far from us that

SPOOL TRICK

Run a pin its whole length through the middle of a card. Place the card on the end of a spool in such a way as to allow the pin to hang down in the hole in the spool. Hold the spool upright and blow into the open end. However hard you blow, you will not be able to force the card away. If you, blow steadily you can even turn the spool downward, and the card will still refuse to drop, says the Youth's Companion.

The card is held in place by suction. The thin film of air escaping with much force in all directions between the end of the spool and the card presents a smooth surface to which the card adheres as it would to glass, but with greater force, for the film of air is even smoother than glass. The pin serves only to prevent the card from working off at one side.

SILVER MOON

I wonder how they fix the moon!
I thought in days gone by
That some one took a high chair
And hung it in the sky.
But now that I am wiser,
I know no chair could be
Made high enough to bring it up
Above the cherry tree.

And once I saw it shining
All in the broad daylight,
As if the moon-man had forgot
It was no longer night.
And then some fleecy cloudlets came,
Like little lambs at play,
And when I looked for it again
The moon had flown away.

—Children's Magazine.

PRECEPT PUZZLE

Sam Loyd, Jr., professional puzzler, offers these precepts for the new year: Fit a strif ouy tond ceducus ryt mose herto yaw.

Therein worrob ron neld whitou doog yescurit.
Eb mirf hwi ryon semine dan rilyfa os tiwh uroy endfiri.
Tamid oury torres ta salte ot souriefy.

LITTLE PROBLEM

45. A farmer sent his son to the orchard to get a pan of apples to roast. He said: "Give me half the apples and one-half apple more; then give your mother half the remainder and half an apple over, and your sister half the balance and half an apple besides, and have one apple left for yourself. How many apples must you pick?"

Answer to Little Problem No. 44.—The number of bats is 46.08 or 576. Number of slabs required, 576 ÷ 4 or 144. Each slab contains 31.6 (length in feet) × 11.12 (width in feet) × 2 3/4 (width in inches) board feet. 144 slabs contain 144 times as much or 1149 1/2 feet.—School Education.

BOY SPRINKLER

Freddie and his sister were watching a sprinkling wagon.
"Oh, look!" cried the sister, "that man's spilling all the water out of his cart!"
"Pooh!" answered Freddie, "he knows all about that, and just does it to keep the boys from riding on behind."—Sacramento Union.

ALABAMA BOYS RAISING CORN

THE practical value of farm extension work in Alabama was illustrated by an exhibit at the recent Montgomery exposition, showing the results of the Boys Corn Clubs.

The extension work in Alabama is conducted by the state in cooperation with the government, says the Montgomery Advertiser. The machinery employed is that of local leaders acting under the direction of the superintendents in charge of the work, with headquarters at Auburn. The county superintendent of education is the leading factor in each county, acting in conjunction with the local agent of each county. Each teacher is the leader in his or her school district, and the parents are the final subdivision of assistants.

The increase in membership in the Boys Corn Clubs since 1909, when they were organized, has been rapid. At that time there were only 265 boys in only a few counties. One year later, so successful and popular had the work proven, there were more than 2000 members. In 1911 there were 3800 boys cultivating their corn under the instruction of leaders, and during the past year there were 10,894 Alabama boys raising corn by new rules.

The school is the unit of organization and the center of the club work. One of the charms of the clubs is that there is no compulsion. After the clubs are organized the membership lists are sent to the headquarters at Auburn, and literature is supplied to the individual boy or girl.

Each school offers a prize. Each

county does the same for its own boys, and the state also hands out a desirable bonus for the most successful efforts.

Each year two boys are sent to Washington by the state, the winners of the trip being the boys who have the best results in evidence at the exposition in Montgomery.

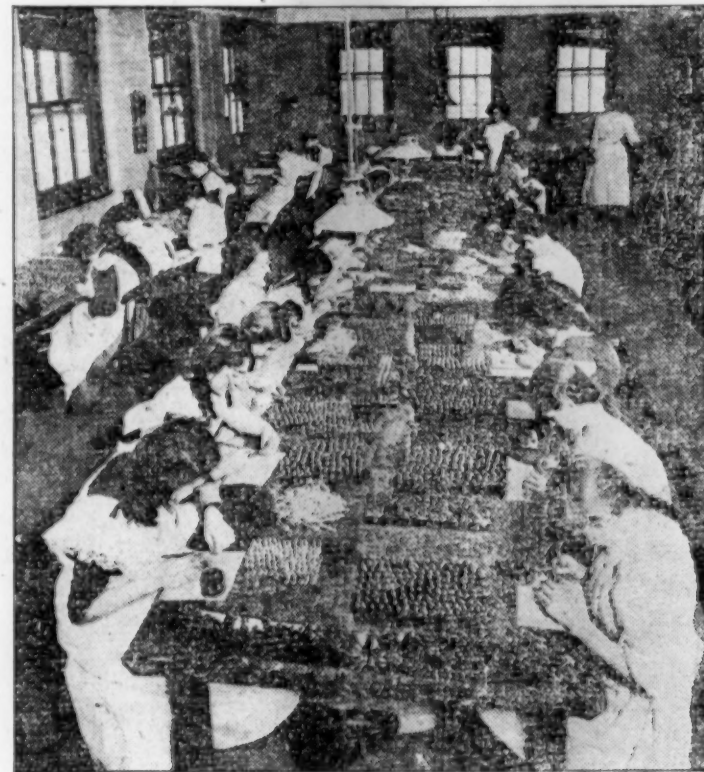
One of the corporations taking interest in the work of the clubs is the Central of Georgia railroad, which offers in the 22 counties through which its lines run a pure-bred Berkshire sow worth \$25 to the boy making the most corn on his trial acre, and, as a sweepstake, a \$300 Percheron mare to the boy getting the best results in all of these counties combined. Eber Kimbrough of Alexander City in the crop of 1911 on one acre had a yield of 224 1/2 bushels of corn.

Alabama is the only state in the Union in which there is a boy's corn club in every county. During the fall of last year there were 35 boys in a Monroe county school making reports of an average yield of 71 bushels per acre. The average ordinary yield on similar land by old methods was 12 bushels, an increase of 59 bushels. To raise this corn cost the boys 30 cents a bushel and it brought \$1 per bushel in the market. They had the difference of 70 cents to put in the bank for going to college in the fall. These 35 Monroe county boys had a total profit of \$1445.50.

FUNNY EGGS

Four-year-old Jean was looking curiously at some gooseberries.
"Auntie," she said, "what funny little eggs geese lay!"—Lutheran Young People.

CHILDREN MAKE HOLIDAY TOYS



(Copyright by Sport and General)

Girls at work in big British factory painting tin soldiers for the toy trade

THE Christmas toys which are already the great attraction in most of the big stores and shops of London have been employing many hands for many months past, writes a contributor to the Monitor. Nor is the rush in the toy trade over yet; supplies must still flow in from the manufactories to make up for the thousands upon thousands that are being purchased all over the country. At

Messrs. Britains' factory at Hornsey Rise countless armies of tin soldiers are in the making. In a lofty, well lighted room numbers of girls are employed in painting the gay uniforms of the soldiers and the coats and trappings of the cavalry horses. Regiment after regiment emerges in smartest guise from the hands of the young workers, who accomplish the painting with incredible celerity and in perfect order.

"RECIPE PARTY"

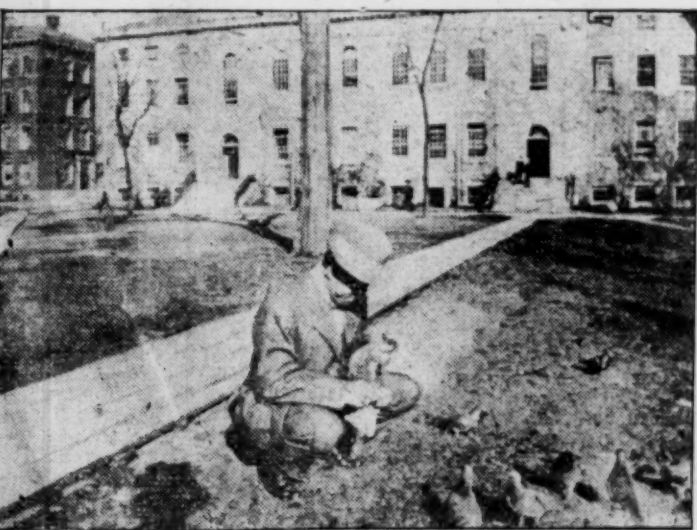
A girl famous among her friends for original entertainments gave a recipe party the other evening. Most of the girls lived at home and so were interested in household affairs, says the Cincinnati Times Star. Three or four taught school and one gave music lessons; but even these busy people liked to cook occasionally—on the chafing dish at any rate. Each guest was asked to bring two favorite recipes and she was cautioned not to compare notes with any other girl or to divulge the nature of her own contribution.

When the girls had all arrived and had had a cozy chat they were invited into the dining-room. Chairs were ranged around the long table—made longer for

the occasion—and paper and pencil lay at each place. Each girl in turn read a recipe aloud, being careful not to announce what it was. From the ingredients mentioned and the directions for making, the others were to guess what her concoction would be. No restrictions were imposed as to the kinds of recipes to be presented, so the girls were at liberty to offer their favorite cakes, nut-buns, preserves, puddings, chafing-dish delicacies or candies.

One guest was asked to write the recipes in a little book. This was a home-made affair, consisting of sheets of water color paper, the covers and occasional pages being daintily and appropriately decorated. When the last of the recipes had been read lists were compared and corrected. The girl who guessed correctly the greatest number was given the little book. The others were at liberty to write the recipes as read.

CAMERA CONTEST



Squirrel helping himself to peanuts out of a bag held by visitor to Harvard campus, Cambridge, Mass.

WHILE on a visit to Boston recently Mr. and Mrs. Mathew Voney of St. Louis ran over to Cambridge and took a number of pictures on the Harvard campus, one of which is here reproduced. It shows a squirrel helping himself to peanuts out of a bag. Mrs. Voney, who sent the photograph and gets this week's one-dollar award, says it is a proof of the fact that where love and kindness are manifested fear has no dwelling place.

Honorable mention—Mrs. Kathleen G. Wilkins, Ephrata, Wash.; Ethel Lamb, Denver, Col.; I. A. Hopkins, Beaver, Pa. In the Monitor's camera contest \$1

will be paid for the best photograph received, each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

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Singers Approve Opera Alliance; Urack Interprets Schumann

SATISFACTORY results can be counted by the score in the workings of the Boston opera company since the formation of the alliance between the operatic interests of New York, Boston and Chicago, which took place when Oscar Hammerstein withdrew from lyric enterprise in America. The element of competition in the United States has been absent and singers have had no opportunity to profit by offers of rival directors for their services. There has not been entire agreement of policy in all three companies. Mr. Dippel, director of the Chicago company, found it to his interest to do without the operas of Puccini for a time; but he was not joined by the New York and Boston directors in making war on the publishers of the Puccini works. Mr. Dippel again made an independent move this fall in bringing the famous baritone, Titta Ruffo, to America for an exclusive season with his company. In so doing he is said to have revived temporarily the methods of the star days. And these methods are in general discontinued by the alliance.

There has been remarkable unanimity, however, among the three operatic managements. They have been able to exchange singers and to vary their casts to the artistic advantage of all the communities concerned; they have effected a certain degree of economy and they have freed themselves from the inconveniences that arise from competition. Artists who sign contracts with the alliance must yield faithful service to the director who engages them. Default of allegiance means that they are barred from appearing in the house of any other director.

Of course all three companies are not on an equality in all respects. The New York company has certain of the first singers of the world which it does not lend freely to its allies. As the senior institution it claims and holds the first rank. But cooperation between the New York and the Boston houses is said to be most cordial. Nothing of vital interest to the performances of one house would be denied from the resources of another.

Intimately associated with the alliance, enough even to be counted a fourth member of it, is the Montreal opera company. Especially close has been the relation of this company and the Boston company during the present season. Many of the artists who have taken part in the Boston performances, among them Mmes. Edvina, Scetney, Deryne and Amsten, have been constantly at the call of Mr. Javotte of Montreal.

Mr. Gatti of New York has not had occasion to seek extensive assistance this season from Boston for his Metropolitan opera performances. But in his production of Mozart's "Magic Flute" he has been glad to make use of the deep voiced Edward Lankow as Sarastro. Mr. Dippel has been using Mme. Gay and Mr. Zenatello during his engagements in Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities. In exchange he has given the services of Miss Mary Garden to Mr. Russell's first week. Mme. Tetrazzini during her American tour is under contract to sing first for the Boston house and afterwards for the Chicago house.

Artists, as a rule, express themselves favorably on the working of the operatic alliance. Most of them declare themselves as glad to sign the agreements with the conditions they impose, particularly the major artists. Some of the minor artists find it irksome to be bound for all their time to serve one director. They would like freedom to make private concert arrangements. They would like to seek opportunity with other houses than their own instead of having to wait to be called.

The good thing about the alliance from the standpoint of the artist is its reliability and permanency. Ask any of those who sang in the old Manhattan opera company of Oscar Hammerstein if they would like to go back to its uncertainties and they will reply every time that they would not. They may glow in reciting the artistic triumphs of the far-famed Manhattan epoch, but they do not ask for its return. They prefer the non-competitive era now existing in America. Settled conditions, social, financial and political, make for steadiness in their career.

SCHUMANN SYMPHONY PLAYED

Presenting the fourth symphony of Schumann and a concerto for violinello by Klughardt with Heinrich Warnke as soloist, the assistant conductor of the Boston symphony orchestra, Otto Urack, led the ninth symphony rehearsal Friday afternoon to the applause of a large audience. The program was as follows: Mozart, symphony in G minor (K. 550); Klughardt, concerto for violinello with orchestral accompaniment, op. 59 (first time in Boston); Schumann, symphony in D minor, No. 4, op. 120.

With a week's opportunity of preparing his own program, Mr. Urack could show just what his ability as an orchestral interpreter is. And he proved that Dr. Muck's judgment in picking out assistant conductors is very reliable indeed. Mr. Urack was so pointedly successful as an independent reader of the Schumann score as to raise the question whether the Boston public is not displaying great affectation in confining the work of its famous orchestra to 24 pairs of subscription concerts a year. What could not a man like Mr. Urack do with the Boston Symphony orchestra in a series of concerts in which the classic repertoire was thoroughly exploited for the benefit of the pay-as-you-enter class of musical enthusiasts?

If Mr. Urack is as good an organizer, drill-master and program-maker as he is interpreter, it is not improbable that a career of orchestral leadership will develop for him in America. Useful artist as he is at the first desk of the

DRAMATIC SOPRANO TO GIVE PROGRAM



(Copyright by H. Mishkin, New York)

Mme. Olive Fremstad, Wagnerian artist of Metropolitan opera company, will sing in Symphony hall Dec. 29

Mme. Olive Fremstad, principal dramatic soprano of the Metropolitan opera house of New York, appears with Riccardo Martin, the Metropolitan opera tenor, at the Symphony hall Sunday afternoon concert of Dec. 29. Mme. Fremstad will sing Scandinavian airs, including Ole Bull's "Mountain Maid's Sunday," and Grieg's "Primrose" and

Symphony cellos, his place is at the head of an orchestra. He has the gift for making a symphonic score communicate its meaning to an audience. He has a talent for winning instant and hearty response from the men under his baton; he has the secret of bringing out the characteristic expression of the instrumental groups. He makes each department speak in its own idiom. He never compels violins out of their legitimate course of tone-making, never compels the wood tone to surge nor the brass tone to roar. He likes agreeable sound. He also likes eloquent and broadly styled phrasing.

The assistant conductor knows his music, there is the sum of the case. He not only has opinions about Schumann; he has sympathy with Schumann's style and with his subject. His reading shows him to have made the thought of the romantic epoch his own, shows that he appreciates the value of a mid-nineteenth century piece of German music in its documentary character. Mr. Urack's interpretation of the Symphony in D minor reveals vividly the picture of manners there drawn and does it in a way that relates that age to ours, that explains us to ourselves by putting our social motives and those of a half-century ago in comparison.

With less shrewd insight Mr. Urack read his Mozart. The symphony in G minor was played, not interpreted. The assistant conductor has gone far ahead in his experience as a reader of the master music makers' records, but he has not gone so far "forward" in the Weingartner phrase, as to have found Mozart.

American Tenor Will Sing in Sunday Recital With Mme. Olive Fremstad



(Copyright by A. Dupont, New York) RICCARDO MARTIN

"The Vision." Her other numbers will be from her German repertory, comprising Elizabeth's aria from "Tannhauser," Franz's "Aus meinen grossen Schmerzen" and "Stille Sicherheit." Schubert's "Fischermaedchen," Reger's "Wenn die Linde bluet," Richard Strauss's "Beifreit." With Mr. Martin she will sing the parting duet from Wagner's "Dusk of the Gods."

The four movements of first number on the program were presented as so much tonal, with no communication about yesterday, today or tomorrow.

Happily chosen was the violoncello work by means of which Mr. Warnke, as soloist, addressed himself to the rehearsal subscribers and to the transient listeners of the second balcony of Symphony hall. Mr. Warnke won great applause from the top of the house, the part that is the hardest to move by mere string sentimentality and the part that is the quickest to respond to genuine musical expression. The Klughardt concerto is an admirable composition both for soloist and listener; for it allows him to play just about the whole time and it gives them a constant supply of pleasing melody. It speaks a message of rather neutral significance, though one that glows with human feeling. Klughardt is one of those minor poets who gleaned some straws in the field that Brahms harvested.

"THE NEW LIFE" SUNG

Presenting Verdi's "Te Deum" and Wolf-Ferrari's "The New Life," the Cecilia Society, Arthur Moes, conductor, Benjamin Guckenberg, accompanist, gave its first concert of the season Thursday evening before a good-sized audience in Symphony hall. The principal soloist was Earl Cartwright, baritone, who took the role of the poet in the Wolf-Ferrari piece. The short soprano solo part was taken by Mrs. Caroline Hudson Alexander. A choir of boys from the Mission church, Roxbury, assisted. Symphony men played the orchestral music; Mr. Marshall was organist.

The performance of two passages in the work of the present day Italian composer was especially worthy of record, the prologue for the soprano, the baritone, the chorus, the choir of boys and the orchestra, and the portion of the concluding section of the work which is allotted to the low male voices. These two passages as excerpts would make beautiful numbers for a miscellaneous choral program. With the baritone solos, which are little else than a series of interesting songs, and an orchestral interlude in which harps are predominant, they constitute all that is of important original appeal in the work.

The brilliancy of the prologue may have resulted largely from the conducting; it may have come to a considerable extent from careful rehearsing by all concerned; but the good effect lay primarily in the composition itself. Almost never is a concerted piece of music written so that all the elements of color have the individual effect that they have here. Both the soloists were as independent as if they were singing separately to piano accompaniment; each of the four divisions of the choral voices had its own contrapuntal character; the sonorous orchestra enacted a role distinct from everything else. And through all the fabric gleamed the pattern of the boys' melody with perfect clearness.

The prologue is a masterpiece of choral composition and is so far superior to the rest of the work that it seems to contain all the comment Wolf-Ferrari had to make about his subject. It is a choral symphonic treatment of the Dante text and that is what the composer really had

a purpose for. His handling of the baritone solos is excellent, nothing more. His management of his cantata plan is an example of artistic duty conscientiously but laboriously performed. Had this prologue been a movement in a choral symphony, it might have found its proper cyclic relation. It has slight organic connection with the choruses and solos that follow it, except what may exist in a purely formal way.

The attempt to give dramatization to the story of Beatrice and Dante is ineffectual if it is not impertinent. The story cannot be told in terms of character and plot. The theme is fundamentally static. It will bear all the musical treatment of a strictly symphonic sort that a composer has inspiration to lend it; but it is only injured by being made progressive and realistic.

The cantata after the prologue has certain good moments. The low voiced male chorus near the close is the best of these. The men of Mr. Moes' forces gave nobility of tone to this passage; they read the words with a genuineness of accent and a truth of expression that were studio experts scarcely ever attain. The non-professional singing of English still remains better than the professional singing of it. In the studios the singing of English has been allied with that formalistic and technical thing which the French call diction and has gained little thereby.

The harp division was exquisitely performed by the two Symphony artists. The baritone solos were read with a warmth, freedom and fullness of tone that indicated an artist far in advance of the Mr. Cartwright who used to sing in Boston concerts. The soprano line was brilliantly interpreted by Mrs. Alexander. The surpassing performance of the prologue owed much to her.

MME. SCOTNEY IN "HOFFMANN"

With Mme. Evelyn Scetney as the doll, Miss Deryne as Giulietta and Mme. Edvina, Mr. Clement and Mr. Maroux in the other principal roles, the Boston Opera company presented Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann" Friday evening to the continued delight of the opera public. The role of Olympia on the musical side was of course easily within the powers of Mme. Scetney, who is fast winning acknowledgment as one of the valuable coloratura sopranos in America. The audience applauded her enthusiastically for her brilliant and facile execution of the doll song and for her sensitive vocal interpretation of the comely elements of the scene. The barcarolle in the Venetian scene was sung with exceptionally fine sentiment and vocal elasticity by Miss Leveroni as the Niklausse. Again Mr. Urban's stage settings were the subject of applause. With this presentation all the subscribers have seen the elevated stage and have had opportunity to pass judgment on the remarkable innovation. There was some alarm expressed during the early part of the season last Mr. Urban was going to make the diminished frame a permanent characteristic of his productions. The absence of the elevated stage in "Louise" was therefore a cause of satisfaction to the conservative among the subscribers. Mr. Urban evidently means to confine the new idea to operas of unusual dramatic motive, like the fantastic "Hoffmann" and the atmospheric "Pellaea."

This afternoon Mme. Tetrazzini makes her first Boston appearance, in "Lucia." This evening at the popular-priced performance Mme. Scetney appears with Mr. Ramella and Mr. Blanchard in "Traviata."

MUSIC NOTES

Mr. Zenatello and Mme. Melis appear for the first time this season at the Boston opera house Dec. 27, when "Aida"

Symphony Violinist Will Present Sinding Concerto Dec. 27 and 28



(Photo by Marcou, Boston) SYLVAIN NOACK

Sylvain Noack, violinist, of the Boston Symphony orchestra, and John P. Marshall, organist of the orchestra, will be the soloists at the Symphony concerts of Dec. 27 and 28. Mr. Noack will present Sinding's concerto for violin in A major. Mr. Marshall will play as an organ solo a toccata and fugue by Bach, and will assist in a performance of the Saint-Saens symphony in C minor, No. 3, for orchestra and organ.

DRAMATIC TENOR COMES TO BOSTON



Giovanni Zenatello returns to opera company to sing in "Aida" and "Jewels of the Madonna"

has its first presentation. Miss Fisher and Mme Swartz are named to sing in "Hansel and Gretel" at the matinee of Dec. 28. On this occasion William Hinshaw, of the Metropolitan opera company, comes to Boston to assume the role of Peter. Miss Dimi Donner, an American soprano, has her first Boston appearance.

French Tenor Enacts Character of Julien in Charpentier Piece



(Photo by Rutenberg, Boston Opera Company) EDMOND CLEMENT

tunity in the popular-priced performance of "Boheme" Dec. 28 with John McCormack, tenor.

George Proctor will be one of the soloists at the Sunday afternoon concert of Russian music. He will play a selection from Tchaikowsky with orchestra. The list of performances announced by the opera company, including the orchestral concerts, follows:

Sunday, Dec. 22, Russian concert of works by Belakirev, Boridine, Moussorgsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff and Tchaikowsky with soloists as follows: Vanni Marcoux, Mmes. Maria Claessens, Edith Barnes and Ernestine Gauthier and George Proctor, pianist. The full chorus and orchestra of the Boston Opera Company will be employed and the music will be under the direction of Andre Caplet.

Monday, Dec. 23, "Louise," with the cast of the original production, including Mme. Edvina as Louise, Mr. Clement as Julien, Mr. Marcoux as the father and Mme. Gay as the mother.

Wednesday evening, Dec. 25, "Traviata." Violetta, Luisa Tetrazzini; Flora, Florence de Courcy; Annina, Maude Phillips; Alfredo, Giuseppe Gaudenzi; Germont, Anafesto Rossi; Gastone, Ernesto Giaccone; Duphoni, Attilio Pulcini; D'Oligny, Micoletto Sampieri; Grenvil, A. Sillich; musical director, Roberto Moranzoni.

Friday evening, Dec. 27, "Aida." The King, Giovanni Gravina; Amneris, Maria Gay; Aida, Carmen Melis; Radames, Giovanni Zenatello; Ramfis, Jose Mardones; Amnongero, Anafesto Rossi; Messenger, Ernesto Giaccone; musical director, Roberto Moranzoni.

low; musical director, Andre Caplet. "Coppelia": Swanilda, Dolores Galli; Frantz, Mollie Cronan; Burgmeister, Attilio Pulcini; Doll, Alice Downey; musical director, Charles Strony.

Saturday evening, Dec. 28, "Boheme": Rodolfo, John McCormack; Marcello, Rodolfo Fornari; Schaunard, Attilio Pulcini; Colline, Jose Mardones; Benoit, Luigi Tavecchia; Mimì, Dimi Donner; Musetta, Edith Barnes; Doganiere, Ber-

CHICAGO MUSIC LETTER

For the Theodore Thomas orchestra concerts of the Christmas week, Friday and Saturday, Dec. 27 and 28, Frederick Stock, the conductor, has prepared a program of a popular character. Opening with the pastorate from Bach's "Christmas Oratorio," it presents in succession Schubert's fantasia, op. 103, orchestrated by Felix Mottl; chorale and variations for harp and orchestra by Widor, with Enrico Framonti as assisting soloist; children's suite, "Ma Mire d'Oye," by Ravel; prelude and berceuse by the Finnish composer, Järnefelt; Hungarian dances, Nos. 17-21, by Brahms, in Dvorak's orchestral arrangement, and Tchaikowsky's brilliant and rather sensational overture, "1812."

The two annual performances of Handel's "Messiah" by the Apollo Musical Club of 300 singers will take place in the Auditorium theater Friday evening, Dec. 27, and Sunday afternoon, Dec. 29, Harrison Wild conducting. The soloists will be Mrs. Agnes Kimball, soprano; Mrs. Marie Stone Langston, contralto; Arthur Hackett, tenor, and Frank Croxton, bass. The Theodore Thomas orchestra will play the orchestral accompaniment, and Arthur Dunham will be at the organ.

Mme. Carolina White, soprano of the Chicago grand opera company, will appear in concert on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 29, at the Cort theater.

Mme. Alma Gluck, soprano, will give a song recital in Studebaker theater on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 29. Among the novelties or rarely heard songs on the program are "Praeludium" by Robert Kahn; "Ich atmet einen Lindenduft" by Gustav Mahler; "Bohemian Cradle Song" by Smetana; "Peasant Song" by Rachmaninoff; "Chanson triste" by Eftrem Zimbalist; the violinist, "Chanson Hebraique" by Maurice Ravel, and two songs, "Looking Glass River" and "The Cock Shall Crow" by John A. Carpenter, a Chicago composer.

Miscia Elman, violinist, returns for a second recital, a New Year's matinee, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 1, in Orchestra hall. His program, announced as "popular," is as follows: Beethoven's sonata in D major, No. 1; Bruch's concert in G minor; Tartini's "Trill de Diable"; "Ave Maria" by Schubert; Wilhelm; "Mnuet" by Haydn; Bruckner; Caprice, by Paganini-Vogrich; "Meditation" from Massenet's "Thais," and "Gipsy Dances" by Sarasate.

The annual song recital by George Hamlin, tenor of the Chicago grand opera company, is announced for Sunday afternoon, Jan. 5, in Studebaker theater.

Before Titta Ruffo's final appearance last week with the Chicago grand opera company, it was announced that he would return next season as a member of the local company. He sailed for Europe Dec. 16.

The outstanding features of the week in opera at the Auditorium theater have been the first Chicago performance of Massenet's "Herodiade" on Monday evening Dec. 16, with Carolina White as Salome, Mme. de Cisneros as Herodiade and Charles Dalmores as John the Baptist; and Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," on Thursday, Dec. 19, with Mme. Lillian Nordica as Isolde; Mme. Schumann-Heink as Brangane; and Mr. Dalmores as Tristan. Cleofane Campanini was musical director at both performances. "Herodiade" was repeated on Saturday afternoon and "Manon Lescaut" Friday

nardo Olschansky; musical director, Roberto Moranzoni.

Sunday, Dec. 29, fifth concert, Verdi's "Requiem": soprano, Elizabeth Amelen; mezzo-soprano, Maria Gay; tenor, John McCormack; bass, Jose Mardones; full chorus and orchestra of the Boston Opera company under the direction of Andre Caplet.

The two annual performances of "The Messiah" by the Handel and Haydn Society will be given in Symphony hall Sunday and Monday evenings, the first at 7:30 and the second at 7:45 o'clock. On Sunday the soloists will be Miss Barrows, soprano; Miss Potter, alto; W. H. Paglin, tenor, and Frederic Martin, bass. For the Monday performance the soloists will be Mme. Calvert, soprano; Miss Potter, alto; G. E. Rasely, tenor, and Willard Flint, bass.

Mme. Clara Butt, the English contralto, and Kennerly Rumford, the English baritone, appear in a Sunday afternoon concert Jan. 5 in Symphony hall. Mme. Butt will sing Handel's "Rendimi l'eroe" and "Lusinghe pit care," Schubert's "Der Wanderer," Schumann's "Der Nussbaum," Brahms' "Von ewiger Liebe," Debussy's "Air de Lia" and "Mandolin," Poul's "The Early Morning," Loughborough's "Women of Inver," Leont's "Leaves and the Wind." She will also sing with harp and organ accompaniment, Arthur Sullivan's "The Lost Chord," and Liddle's "Abide With Me." Mme. Butt and Mr. Rumford will sing Goring Thomas' "Night Hymn at Sea." Mr. Rumford will sing songs by Richard Strauss, Hugo Wolf, Vaughn Williams, MacDowell, Grieg, Stanford and Davies.

Eugene Ysaye, the violinist, gives a recital in Symphony hall on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 12. His program will be devoted to old school violin works and modern pieces, as follows: Sonata in A minor, Veracini; sonata in B minor, Geminiani; concerto in G major, Mozart. (Continued on page twenty-three)

AMUSEMENTS

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TONIGHT, 8 to 11. LA TRAVIATA. Scetney, Ramella, Blanchard. Cond., Moranzoni.

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TOMORROW, Russian Music. Marcoux and Proctor, soloists.

MON., 7:45 to 11:30. LOUISE. Edvina, Gay, Cramond, Marcoux, Cond., Andre Caplet.

WED., 8 to 11. LA TRAVIATA. Tetrazzini, De Courcy, Gaudenzi, Rossi, Cond., Moranzoni.

FRI., 8 to 11:30. AIDA. Melis, Gay, Zensatello, Mardones, Cond., Moranzoni.

SAT., 2 to 4:45. HANSEL UND GRETEL. Swartz, Fisher, Hinshaw, Claessens, Cond., Andre Caplet. Preceded by Act I of COPPELIA. Gatti, Cramond, Downey, Falcini, Cond., Strony.

SAT., 8 to 10:45. LA BOHEME. Donner, Barnes, McCormack, Fornari, Cond., Moranzoni. Popular Prices.

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MESSIAH

Two Performances

SUNDAY, DEC. 22, at 7:30—Miss BARROWS, Soprano; Miss POTTER, Alto; Mr. PAGLIN, Tenor; Mr. MARTIN, Bass. MONDAY, DEC. 23—Mrs. CALVERT, Soprano; Miss POTTER, Alto; Mr. RASELY, Tenor; Mr. FLINT, Bass. Tickets, \$2.50, \$1.50 and \$1.00, at Symphony Hall and Chickering & Sons, 189 Tremont Street.

SYMPHONY HALL SUNDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 29, at 3:30 OLIVE FREMSTAD

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MUSIC NOTES

(Continued from page twenty-two)

ari; Vitali's chaconne with organ accompaniment; "Reve d'Enfant" and "Old Mute," Ysaye; Saint-Saens' rondo capriccioso.

Miss Tina Lerner, the pianist, gives a second recital in Jordan hall Saturday afternoon, Jan. 4, playing Cesar Franck's prelude, fugue and variation, arranged by Harold Bauer; Dohnanyi's rhapsody in C major, the Schubert-Liszt "Vanderer Fantasie," the Tschakovsky-Pabst paraphrase on "Eugene Onegin," four Chopin selections and pieces by Gabrieli-witch and Hinton.

Among the announcements of recitals in Jordan hall are the following: Edmond Clement, afternoon of Jan. 9, song recital; Miss Germaine Schnitzer, afternoon of Jan. 11, piano recital.

Steinert hall announcements include the following: Kneisel quartet, evening of Jan. 7; Lee M. Patterson, piano recital, evening of Jan. 14; Frederic Joslyn, song recital, evening of Jan. 16; Stephen Townsend, song recital, evening of Jan. 28; Vera Barstow, first appearance in violin recital, afternoon of Jan. 29.

The music department of the city of Boston announces an orchestral concert at Franklin Union Friday evening, Dec. 27, at 8 o'clock, with Louis C. Elson, lecturer, and the following soloists: Miss Pauline Curley, soprano; Mont Arey, clarinetist. The program: Overture, "Coriolan," Beethoven; Berceuse, for strings, Strube; Scherzino, "En Badiant" for strings, D'Ambrasio; Aria from "Faust," Gounod; selection from "Mefistofele," Boito; Fantasia for clarinet, "Puritani," Bassi; intermezzo from "The Jewels of the Madonna," Wolf-Ferrari; vocal selection, "Down in the Forest," Ronald; "Dance Hongroise," Brahms.

At the Jan. 3 concert of the Minneapolis symphony orchestra, Emil Oberhoffer, conductor, in Minneapolis, Richard Czerwonky, violinist, is to be the soloist. The program is as follows: Symphony No. 7, in A major, op. 92, Beethoven; concerto for violin, in D major, op. 77, Brahms; second suite, "Indian," op. 48, MacDowell.

The Christmas music of the First church in Boston, corner of Berkeley and Marlboro streets, the Rev. Charles E. Park, minister, Sunday, Dec. 22, at 10:30 o'clock, is as follows: Organ prelude, pastoral from the Christmas Oratorio, Bach; anthem, "And the Glory of the Lord" from "The Messiah"; chorales from the Christmas Oratorio, Bach; organ postlude, Hallelujah chorus from "The Messiah"; chorus of mixed voices.

SOPRANO SINGS CHARPENTIER ROLE



(Photo by Aram, Boston)

Mme. Edvina called to Boston for this season's representations of modern French and Italian operas

Clarence Hay, choir master; John P. Marshall, organist and director of music. On Christmas day at 11 o'clock a. m., the music will comprise: Organ prelude on Christmas hymns, Guilman; "There Were Shepherds," Vincent; "Sing, O Daughter of Jerusalem," Wareing; "Alleluia, Kyrie Christe," Old French; organ postlude, "Hosanna," Dubois.

On Thursday, Dec. 26, there will be a vesper service with organ selections and ancient Christmas carols.

The music of the Mt. Vernon Congregational church, Beacon street, corner Massachusetts avenue, on Dec. 22 at 10:45 o'clock a. m., will comprise: Organ prelude, "March of the Magi," Theodore Dubois; "Sing, O Heavens," Berthold Tours; "The Dawn of Hope," C. Whitney Combs; "There Were Shepherds," Myles B. Foster; soprano solo and chorus from "Gallia," Gounod; "Threefold Amen," Naylor; organ postlude, "Hallelujah chorus," from "Messiah," Handel. The choir: Miss Estelle Patterson, soprano; Mrs. Lillian Hamilton Patterson, soprano; George E. Hills, tenor; Oscar L. Hunt, bass; Kenneth Shaw Usher, organist and director; assisted by Mrs. Jeannette Bell Ellis, Miss Mary Fay, Miss Ruby

H. G. Chesley, Carleton Smith, tenors; T. W. Travis, Fred L. Smith, basses; Francis C. Pitman, organist; William G. Hambleton, director.

The Christmas music program given at the Washington Park Universalist church, Newtonville, Dec. 22, at 10:45 a. m., is as follows: Prelude, "Christmas Offertory," Lemmens; carol, "There's a Song in the Air," Day; Anthem, "Behold I Bring You Good Tidings," Barnby; response, "Sweet and Low," brass quartet; offertory, "Inflammatus," Rossini; contralto solo, "The Babe, the Son of Mary," Hambleton; anthem, "O Sing to God," Gounod; postlude, "The Hallelujah Chorus," Handel. The choir, Miss Olive K. Burrison, Miss Mary L. Dow, Miss Elvira L. Brown, sopranos; Miss Bessie Bates, Miss Grace Brown, Miss Lucy L. Ross, contraltos; C. Azel Collins, A. O. Clark, W. H. Thomas, tenors; Alfred M. Russell, W. E. Tomlinson, C. Henry Goodwin, basses; Miss Jessie P. Marshall, organist; W. G. Hambleton, director, assisted by a brass quartet, under the direction of Everett L. Wescott.

The Christmas day music at 10:30 o'clock a. m. at Grace church, Newton, Mass., the Rev. Laurens MacLure, S. T. D., rector, is as follows: Prelude, "Christmas Musette," Mally; procession, "Adeste Fideles," Venuti; and "Gloria," Crotch; "Te Deum," Buck, in C; "Benedictus," Monk; "Introit," Willis; "Kyrie" and "Gloria Tibi," Parker; hymn, "Mendelssohn's anthem, 'Hallelujah Chorus,' Handel. Choir of 38, men and boys, Charles N. Sladen, choirmaster; William G. Hambleton, organist.

MANUFACTURERS FAIL TO APPEAR

LYNN, Mass.—Manufacturers of cut soles for shoes in this city, many of whose employees are striking, did not appear at the meeting called by invitation of Mayor William P. Conery for yesterday to confer with the mayor and representatives of the labor organizations. Mayor Conery has issued a statement in which he expressed his regret that the manufacturers declined to accept his invitation. It is his desire that mutual agreements be made between employers and employees, so that there may be no increased labor difficulties in Lynn.

JOSEPH N. SMITH PASSES AWAY

Joseph N. Smith, president of the Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company since it was reorganized in 1899, passed away at his home, 490 Beacon street on Thursday.

Contralto Who Assumes Role of Mother in Work of French Opera Writer



(Photo by Ruttenberg, Boston Opera Company)

MME. MARIA GAY

LETTER CARRIERS ELECT

SALEM, Mass.—The local branch No. 152, National Association of Letter Carriers, has elected: President, Arthur L. Pepper; vice-president, George F. Moreland; secretary, John F. Wentzell; treasurer, Anton Elsen; sergeant-at-arms, Clement L. Kimball; trustee, Charles W. Getchell; delegates to state convention, W. C. Sanborn and Robert T. Johnson.

COST OF LIVING IS LESSENER BY PARCEL POST—SEN. BOURNE

WASHINGTON—If the parcel post is utilized to its fullest degree, a decided decrease in the cost of living will result, according to the prediction today of Senator Jonathan Bourne of Oregon, father of the measure which becomes effective Jan. 1.

"To the extent that the parcel post adds practically 1,100,000 miles of new transportation facilities to the United States in its application to the rural routes," says Senator Bourne, "the comfort of the citizens will be increased and the cost of living to the 20,000,000 people served by our rural routes decreased."

"The ability of the farmer to send 11 pounds of his produce, when properly contained so as not to injure the rest of the mail, over the points of his rural routes for 15 cents should be an incentive to increase production. The parcel post affords a medium of transportation between the producer and consumer at a less cost than they themselves could furnish, and results in mutual benefit to all people within the scope of the activity."

"The rates in the Bourne bill are, on an average, 25 per cent less than the present express rates, and to that extent give cheaper transportation and convenience to all classes of our citizens who are served either by the government or by express companies."

RESCUE SCENE IS ACTED IN HARBOR

SALEM, Mass.—Eighteen moving picture players who have been preparing a play known as "A Perilous Cargo" on Mystery Island in Salem harbor have concluded their work and a production of the film will be on view in about 10 days. Yesterday the old schooner Andrew Peters, which has been used in the course of the performance, was burned in the harbor and a rescue scene enacted.

COMMERCE BOARD ENDS RATE HEARING IN BOSTON FOR TIME

At the close of the hearing before Charles A. Prouty, chairman of the interstate commerce commission, at the Federal building Friday, on the charge of the Boston Chamber of Commerce that railroads have discriminated against New England shippers to points west of the Mississippi, the inquiry was indefinitely adjourned with the understanding that counsel for the railroads would have an opportunity to be heard subsequently. It was not said where this hearing would be held, but it is understood that it will be either at Chicago or Washington.

Mr. Prouty said that he would allow 15 days in which counsel might file briefs.

D. O. Ives represented the chamber of commerce and the railroads were represented by H. A. Soudert for the Union Pacific, Attorney Norton of Kansas City for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, E. S. Barlow for the trade organizations of Chicago, H. W. Bickle for the Pennsylvania railroad, and Counsel Dickinson for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. L. B. Bates, assistant traffic manager of the Pennsylvania railroad, was also in attendance.

The contention of the Chamber of Commerce is that on through shipments to Denver, Salt Lake City or the Pacific Coast, discrimination exists against eastern shippers, who insist the through rate to Denver, for instance, ought to be cut about 10 per cent.

C. J. Colton, a shoe man, Gustave F. H. Kieckhefer, E. S. Handy, a copper wire dealer; Charles E. Butman, a confectioner, and John S. Lawrence of the textile industry, all testified that eastern manufacturers were discriminated against in far western freight rates.

EVENING SCHOOLS CLOSE

PEABODY, Mass.—The evening schools have closed after a nine-week term. The attendance has been the largest in the school's history, averaging 200 pupils a night.

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The presentation of the "Naughty Little Princess," by the Children's Players, will be given at the Shubert theater next Thursday.

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SCOTTISH RITE HONORS MASTER WITH PRESENT
In the assembly of Mt. Oliver chapter of Rose-Croix, Scottish Rite, at the Masonic Temple, last night, the most v. master, Joseph T. Paul, 33 degrees, was decorated with a sash and jewel of that grade, the presentation being made by Addison L. Osborne, of the same degree. Mr. Paul accepted the decoration in a speech expressing his gratitude for the cooperation of the members in the work.

The seventeenth and eighteenth grades were conferred upon a large class by Joseph T. Paul, 33 degrees, assisted by Benjamin S. Frost, Frank E. Buxton and Walter B. Trip, 32 degrees, with others of the staff.

Charles T. Gallagher, 33 degrees, active member of the Supreme Council, and deputy for this state, was in attendance, as well as a number of honorary members of the same body.

Giles F. Yates Council was represented by its sovereign prince, Edward O. Hatch, 32 degrees, and Boston-Lafayette Lodge of Perfection by John J. Van Valkenburgh, 32 degrees, its three potent master. St. Andrews of Fall River and St. George of Nashua were also represented by their officers.

A meeting was held Thursday in the home of Mrs. Boardman Hall at 73 Mountfort street, Boston, by the ladies of the Lexington chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Edward H. Crosby, regent, was the presiding officer, and she introduced the speakers of the afternoon, Mrs. A. F. Jenkins and Mrs. Henry C. Allen of West Roxbury. "The Children of the Republic" was the subject of Mrs. Jenkins' talk. Mrs. Allen spoke on "Monticello—The Home of Thomas Jefferson," giving her talk with many personal reminiscences. A number of pictures of the house added much to the pleasure of the talk. A social hour followed the literary program. Mrs. L. T. Fasset of New York presided, assisted by Miss Doyle. The hostesses were Mrs. Mary Hamlin Hall and Mrs. Edward H. Crosby, regent. The next meeting of the chapter will be held with Mrs. Hall on Mountfort street, Boston, Jan. 16.

Request that the last night express to Boston from Cape Cod over the New Haven road be run through as an express all the way, whether on time or late, instead of being run as a local from Middleboro when it is late, is being made by the Cape Cod Travelers Association, according to C. E. Hobbs, secretary.

Mr. Hobbs, however, is in union with the other members of the association in the opinion that the New Haven road should be given an opportunity to meet the public fairly and not be attacked. In line with this policy the railroad committee of the association has been instructed to take the subject up with the railroad in a "get-together" way and it expects to obtain results of mutual benefit.

\$2040 IN POSTAL BONDS SOUGHT
WASHINGTON—Information made public by Postmaster-General Hitchcock shows that 13 postal savings depositors in Rhode Island have made application for \$2040 of the postal savings bonds to be distributed on Jan. 1. Twenty-three applications have been received for the bonds in the registered form, 14 of the \$20 denomination and nine of the \$100, making a total of \$1180. Eleven applications have been made for the coupon bonds, three for the \$20 denomination and eight for the \$100, making a total of \$890. In the amount of bonds applied for Providence leads all other cities of the state with a total of \$1560.

This is the fourth bond issue since the installation of the postal savings system in this country, the first issue having been made on July 1, 1911.

EMPLOYING OFFICES URGED
Maintenance of vocational bureaus by the city to benefit the children who graduate yearly from the public schools of Boston, was advocated last night at the Central Congregational church, Berkeley and Newbury streets, by Mrs. T. J. Bowler, president of the Women's Municipal League of Boston.

A "neighborhood meeting" is being planned by the ladies of the Lexington branch of the National Woman's Alliance to be held in the Lexington First Parish Unitarian church, Jan. 2. Mrs. Louise H. Putnam, the president, will preside. The chief speaker of the afternoon will be Mrs. George H. Root, president of the Winchester Woman's Alliance, and her subject "The Social Service Council of Unitarian Women."

Katherine Jewell Everts will appear before the ladies of the Lexington Outlook Club Dec. 31, in one of her most

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AMONG THE WOMAN'S CLUBS

SENIORS from the Emerson School of Oratory, under the direction of Miss Harriet C. Sleight, contributed the program at the second December meeting of the Brightelmstone Club of Brighton on Monday afternoon last. It consisted of four scenes from the writings of Dickens and a reading from Browning. The entertainment was arranged by the art and literature department of the club, Mrs. Joseph B. Brown, chairman. She was assisted by Mrs. William J. McDonald and Mrs. Almon J. Furbush of that committee, and these ladies in attractive costumes of the Dickens period acted as curtain pages. Incidental to the program there was vocal music by Mrs. Harold Goodenough of Brighton, also in costume, who sang with good taste a group of old English songs. The scenes depicted were "Mr. Micawber's Plight," "The Marchioness," "David Copperfield's Proposal" and "Sairy Gamp's Tea Party." The Browning portion of the program was the reading of "Count Gismond," by Miss Alice Edmond. Christmas decorations arranged with fine effect furnished a splendid setting for the stage pictures. During the brief business session of the earlier part of the meeting, the art and literature committee announced that arrangements had been made for two lectures on "Opera," by Mr. Hubbard of the Boston opera company. There will be musical illustrations furnished by Mrs. Frank Walker. The first lecture, "The Jewel of the Madonna," will be given at the clubhouse on the afternoon of Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock. The second will have for its subject "The Blue Forest" and will be on Jan. 29, at the same hour. These lectures are to be free to club members. Another report of the same committee was relative to the recent entertainment given under its auspices. This was to the effect that the net proceeds for the club treasury were \$114.51, a fact that was received with applause.

At the December meeting of the Old Concord chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, which was held last Saturday afternoon at the home of Mrs. George A. Blinn in Bedford, the ladies voted to pay \$500 towards clearing off the mortgage of \$2000 on the chapter house in Concord. All but \$86 of the money voted was collected at the recent fair of the chapter women. Mrs. George M. Baker the regent, presided at the business meeting, which was given over to the report of the secretary, Mrs. O. S. Fowler, and to that of the treasurer, Miss Caroline P. Holden. The treasurer reported the proceeds as being \$414.33. Mrs. Baker, at the conclusion of the business session, introduced the speaker of the meeting, Miss Edith Melvin, who read one of the reciprocity papers of the state D. A. R., entitled "Christmas in the Army in 1776-77."

"Federation day" was observed by the ladies of the West Concord Woman's Club in L. O. O. F. hall, Concord Junction, with Mrs. Lillian S. Jones, president, in the chair. The afternoon was given over to a lecture by Mrs. Sara S. Leighton, chairman of the settlement work department of the state federation, who spoke on "The People of the Mountains of Tennessee." Next Friday afternoon the West Concord Woman's Club will have its annual "Children's Afternoon." The entertainment will be furnished by Miss Ruth Coons.

"The Little Rebel" or "Between Two Flags," was staged in the Littleton town hall last Saturday evening, under the direction of the Littleton Woman's Club. The play was given before a large audience, and credit for its success is due to Miss Alice Endora Chapman the coach. In the cast were A. C. Kimball, Florence B. Wilcox, Marion S. Christie, Florence B. Bartlett, Dorothy Priest, Annie Smith, Frank H. Hill, Hattie W. Robinson, Clifford Shedd, James Smith, Dr. James D. Christie, J. Harold Remick, Harry Barker, Ivo Russell, Karlton K. Priest, Wallace Robinson and Ruth Prescott. The next meeting of the club will be held in the Unitarian church on Dec. 30, when Mrs. Minna Tenney Peck will give an informal talk on "Stories of Great Artists and Their Masterpieces as Seen in European Cities."

Melrose Woman's Club held a meeting Thursday afternoon at the Melrose high school hall, when "Cradle Songs" were

(Continued on page twenty-five)

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AMONG THE WOMAN'S CLUBS

(Continued from page twenty-four)

rendered by Mrs. Bertha Melish MacCormick and were illustrated by tableaux. The meeting was in charge of the music department of the club, Miss Grace Stutsman, chairman. Members of the Old and New Club of Malden were guests of the club during the afternoon. Those taking part in the tableaux were Mrs. George S. Curtis, Mrs. Benjamin Guppy, Mrs. D. W. Starratt, Mrs. Otto von Klock, Miss Stella May Jones, Miss Gertrude Goss, Mrs. H. H. Kimball, Mrs. Harold Marshall and Mrs. Frank H. Brown.

Fortnightly Club of Winchester has sent out notices to the club members of the postponement of the meeting scheduled for Dec. 23 to Dec. 30. At its meeting last Monday Henry C. Long of Cambridge gave an address on current events and Mrs. C. T. Puchard gave an account of the art conference recently held in the Boston public library. Many of the members have been attending the Boston Art Club exhibition, which ends next Saturday.

An open meeting of the Medford Woman's Club was held Tuesday afternoon in the high school assembly hall in charge of the home economics department, Mrs. Alice J. Blaikie, chairman. Alton E. Briggs, secretary of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, was the speaker. A large number of Medford ladies were guests of the club. A musical program was given by the choral class, of which Mrs. Blaikie is leader. At the business session it was voted to hold a series of open meetings monthly. On Jan. 28, an address will be given on cooking by electricity. Feb. 25, Irving Weston will speak on "Buying Meat." March 11, the members will make a visit to the plant of H. P. Hood & Sons at Charlestown as guests of the management. April 8, lecture by Charles E. Greeley. Musical programs are to be given at each meeting.

Members of the College Club of Malden were entertained by Miss Mary P. Hawley of Newhall street at their last meeting on Wednesday afternoon. Charles E. Ernst, superintendent of the Malden Boys Industrial Club, and Mrs. Margaret O'Sullivan, superintendent of the newly organized Girls Club, were the speakers, telling of the work and plans of the two societies. Assisting the hostess in serving refreshments were Mrs. J. B. Martin, Mrs. Herbert Thurston, Miss Ella G. Willcox, Miss Emma L. Fall, Mrs. C. H. Stebbins and Miss Frances E. McDuffee.

Malden Musical Club held its opening social and entertainment Wednesday morning in the reception hall of the Auditorium. The program was devoted to the works of American composers and Mrs. Frank E. Drew gave a talk on "Development of Music in America." Miss Etta Marion Barter, Miss Mildred Hodgman and Mrs. Jeannette Bradbury Chase were the soloists.

Monday Club of Malden was entertained at its last meeting by the Misses Ruth Patch and Aila Miner at the former's residence on Hawthorne street. Arrangements were completed for the annual Christmas party which will be held in the clubrooms Dec. 28, and Miss Margaret Bartlett was elected chairman of the committee in charge. The meeting closed with a social hour and refreshments. The proceeds of the Christmas party will be devoted to industrial work.

Karshish Club of Malden met Tuesday, Mrs. Laura W. Harris of Maple street being the hostess. Papers were read by club members including, "India Transferred to the Crown" by Mrs. Maria T. Shute and "Native India Princes" by Mrs. E. L. Kimball. The next meeting of the club will be held in the hall of the Kernwood Club, when Prof. F. Spencer Baldwin will lecture on Kipling and vocal selections will be given by Carl W. Wood.

The speaker at the meeting of the Kosmos Club of Wakefield, yesterday afternoon, was Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard University. His object was "Local Types in American Fiction," dealing with characters of the books of the

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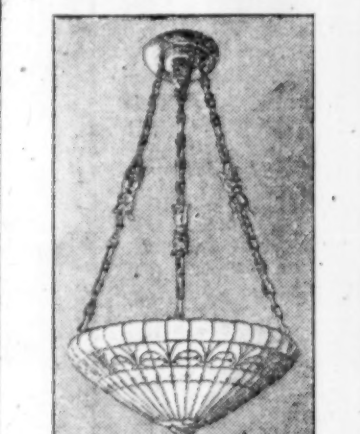
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Students at Harvard, Wellesley and Technology from other lands will be guests at a reception to be given by the Twentieth Century Club next Friday afternoon, in the club rooms on Joy street. Representatives of the various nations among the students will make addresses. Arrangements are progressing under the direction of the committee on international relations of the club. A similar reception was held last year.

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ARMY AND NAVY NEWS
Army Orders
WASHINGTON—Maj. W. G. Penfield,
ordnance department, will make no to-
day, February and March, to work
of the Coats Patent Firearms Mfg. Co.,
Hartford, Conn., and not to exceed five
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the American & British Mfg. Co.,
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The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

<p>ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE</p>																	
<p>BOSTON AND N. E. HELP WANTED—MALE BLACKSMITH with 1 or 2 years' experience wanted; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.</p>		<p>BOSTON AND N. E. HELP WANTED—FEMALE GENERAL household maid wanted.</p>		<p>BOSTON AND N. E. SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE BOOKBINDER.</p>		<p>BOSTON AND N. E. SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE</p>		<p>BOSTON AND N. E. SITUATIONS</p>		<p>BOSTON AND N. E. SITUATIONS</p>		<p>BOSTON AND N. E. SITUATIONS</p>		<p>BOSTON AND N. E. SITUATIONS</p>		<p>BOSTON AND N. E. SITUATIONS</p>	

BOSTON AND N. E.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
TUTOR desires employment: experienced in Italian, literature, librettos, art. Address J. ANDREOLA, 276 Haverst st., Boston.
WAGON SALESMAN, 21, single, respectable, desires position. Address: W. H. WATKINS, 100 State St., Boston.
SEEK EMP. OFFICE. Please mention 5200, STATIONER, 100 State St., Boston.
WANTED—Position with opportunity of learning to run a store. Address: FRED STICKNEY, 203 Walnut st., Stoughton.
WANTED by an elderly man, light work, home, store, or office. Address: J. J. HARRIS, 100 State St., Boston.

WANTED-Position as porter, clothing store, Boston.
WANTED-Position as watchman, day or night, or any position of trust, where such duties require a middle-aged man; speaks English fluently. Apply to J. H. STEVENS by appointment at Garfield Hotel, R. R. Station, Suite 313, Boston. Phone 21-7089.

WANTED-A situation with a real estate office as an all-round man. Apply further to J. W. BROWN, 65 MASS. ST., DEVEREAUX ST., MARLBOROUGH, MASS.

CATCHMAN-CARETAKER (25), married, experienced, reliable; 812-815, Monument St., NEW STATE ST. STATION (service free) to all, S Kueveland St., NEW BEDFORD.

YOUNG COLORED MAN would like place as assistant janitor or porter, or work in laundry. Address: R. SIMMONS, 377 North Street, Boston.

ING MAN, (21) would like position
paufr: can do repairing; good car;
and references. WILLIAM CESIMAN,
Broadway, South Boston.

ING MAN, 21, desires employment
in weaving of plain and fancy ex-
tensions. Attention abroad; men-
tioned in 1924. STATE (STATE-
free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Bos-
ton.

ING MAN (22) with 3 years' experi-
ence desires position as office assistant
or salesman to learn a business, to be-
come a partner. CLAY,
BETHUWS Jr., 41 Earl st., Boston.

ING MAN, 20, desires to learn screw
work or lathe work; residence; men-
tioned will take \$12-\$15 week; mention
STATE (STATE-free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ING MAN (30) desires employment.
Incl. inside work; good references.

HARRY N. MAYERS, 257A Dover 23
NG MAN desires some light outdoor 23
for holidays. JOHN B. SULLIVAN, 23
22, Watertown, Mass. 23
NG MAN, single, residence 23
desires to learn electrician's 23
trade of high and attended M. I. T. 23
and has been employed by the 23
EMP. OFFICE (see page 8245, STATE 23
land st., Boston; tel. OK 2900. 23
NG MAN, colored, Jamaica wants 23
as store. Good references. HERRBERT 23
NG DANE, 22, Northampton st., Boston 23
neat and bright, temperate at any 23
will start for small wage. A. 23
12, Suffolk st., Boston, Mass. 23
NG MAN well educated, desires 23
ment as office assistant, with 23
advancement; thoroughly com- 23
and will be a help. 23
BELL, Merrimack house, Boston. 24
NG MAN wants position as assist-

object until worth the waiting a week;
 CLARK, Elmsmere ter. Medford, 21
 G MAN of pleasing appearance,
 work at anything; expert pen-
 ciler. 12 Smith st. ADOLPH 21
 G Portuguese wants any kind of
 a private house, hotel or club;
 references. Address J. SOUSO,
 401n st. Boston. 24
 POSITIONS WANTED-Female 24
 MODATOR-Competent colored
 desired day work of any kind.
 P. JOHNSON 30 Compton st. 21
 GING or copying position with
 a publishing house or corporation
 as head. MISS A. COOPER, 105
 st. Roxbury, Mass. 21
 CSEER, 30, married, residence
 311 nor. 100, 100, 100, 100, 100,
 REE EMP. OFFICE. (service free) 21

BY reduced, cheerful, excellent
and housekeeper, would like posi-
tion as cook, or manager,
or keeper; best references.
JAMES, 15 Hazel Park, Everett, 23

COLORED GIRL would like
departments mornings or part of
day.
NINA A. LEWIS, 29 Kendall st., 23

BOOKKEEPER and typist,
photography, 19 single, resident
Berkeley, At penman, \$8 to start;
references. Correspondence mention
this FREE EMP. OFFICE.
Write to all, S Kneeland st., Boston; 23

WANT wishes position immedi-
ately; will consider the occu-
pations suits her. In a family.
KATHA MacGREGOR, 2 State st.,
Boston, Mass., 24

KEEPER (D. E.), age 33, single,
housewife, 23

TELE FREE EMP. OFFICE No. 41,
J. S. Kneeland st., Boston; tel.
21
EMPEER, cashier and office work;
adding and comptometer expert;
excellent penman; grammar and
graduated in college; knowledge of col-
lateral subjects and experience in
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
to all, S. Kneeland st., Bos-
2903. 21
EMPEER desires position; experi-
ence; capable of taking charge,
closing sales, etc.; has acquired
thorough knowledge of all of
MRS. L. A. CARTER, 29 Alpha
Mass. 27
EMPEER, 8 years' experience, now
desires position owing to sale of
customized to charge of books.
CARTER, to Randolph rd., Matta-
23
EMPEER, stenographer and office
manager, residence Roxbury, so-
menation 26

ED (service free) to ALL
Boston; tel. OX. 2960. 21

PER, d. e. A. references: trial
attorneys: SLD; do not
contact. MISS S. L. J. AD-
dressee: Everett Mass. 21

PER and typist 18, single,
Manchester, N. H. mention SSS.
SEE EMP. OFFICE 21

S Kneeland St., Boston; tel.
21

PER, cashier and safely, ad-
dress Boston 2 310-812; his
office: mention 8296. STATE
EMP. OFFICE (see 2960 to all).
Boston; tel. OX. 2960. 21

AMERICAN LADY of redemp-
tive service in exchange for
persons in Boston or suburbs;
particulars, references please
Address MISS G. M. TUR-
Delivery, Fenway Station. 21

PER (23), single, residing

WHICH SHOULD BE
CONSULTED

RATES

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FRANK A. RUSSELL
506-9 OLD SOUTH BLDG., BOSTON
1321 BEACON ST. (Coolidge Corner)
215 Wash'n St., Brookline Village



can be done in a complete and thorough manner only by people who know their business and are responsible for what they do.

If you want good work at reasonable prices call on the telephone, or write us, and we will send our foreman to inspect and estimate on what you need. Tel. H. 2152.
E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.
63 to 75 Pitts St., Boston, Mass.

BROWN'S HILL, WESTON

Plot of ground, 70 acres, fronting on Highland and Elm streets, with

SUPERB 50-MILE VIEW

May be divided into several building sites. Price \$1000 and \$2000 per acre, according to location. Address OWNER, X 74, Monitor Office.

MAYOR TO CONSIDER GERMANY'S PLAN FOR MARKETING PRODUCE

Progress in the campaign to lower the cost of living is marked today as follows:

Peddlers' licenses are to be taken out by women who will sell eggs at 24 cents a dozen in the downtown section; stores conducted by the Housewives League will continue to sell eggs at this figure; the Woman's Household Association will complete its plans for a cheaper food campaign; Mayor Fitzgerald will further consider the plan to distribute produce in Boston along the lines laid down by the women in southern Germany and householders will meet with Mrs. Ida W. Hibbard, 122 Huntington avenue, to discuss the situation.

The association which the mayor has under consideration is known as the "Hausfrauenverein." This association is based on the principle of cooperation between the housekeepers of town and country, the application of which rule to Boston is recommended to the mayor by Martin F. Carney of a manufacturers' agents company at 174 State street. The plan is similar in many respects to one proposed by Mayor Fitzgerald months ago.

The German movement started in 1898 when the first association was formed under the guidance of Frau Elizabeth Boehm, in Rastenburg, a city of about 10,000 inhabitants. There are now 33 associations in East Prussia, 11 in West Prussia, three in Pomerania, two in Posen and one in Silesia, those in the last three provinces all newly organized.

The most interesting activity of these associations is the maintenance, through sub-organizations, of market halls. These consist of one or more rooms centrally located; either the country or producing members bring their goods for sale to the city or consuming members. The members pay annual dues of 70 cents to \$1.20 and agree to sell their products through the hall with certain exceptions as to perishable goods or those which are very bulky.

"Inferior goods may not be supplied under any circumstances and may be sent back by the saleswoman," read the by-laws of one association. "Eggs must always be clean and bear the stamp of the seller. New-laid eggs must be stamped with red ink; all other varieties must also be stamped or otherwise marked to show their origin. Prepared meats, such as sausage and ham, must be accompanied by a certificate of the official meat inspector; fresh meat must be stamped by the local veterinarian or the abattoir authorities."

The producers or sellers set the prices at which the goods are sold at monthly meetings, which the city members are at liberty to attend. The prices range, as a rule, slightly higher than in the central market.

Mr. Carney says that the prices established by any such system here, however, would be far below the market price today.

The work of receiving and selling the goods at the market hall is performed by saleswomen who are directed by a committee of the association and are also charged with the conduct of the other business of the market hall.

The total of goods turned over to the

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Answers may be sent to New York Office, 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

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The Finest in Boston for the Money
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Consisting of Living Room 13x20, Chamber, Dining Room Finished in Gumwood, Reception Hall, Large Kitchenette Containing Full Sized Gas Range, Ice Chest, Etc.; Tiled Bath Room, Six Large Closets.

SEPARATE PIAZZA WITH EACH APARTMENT APPLY TO

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Or A. K. HARMON, 1251 Commonwealth Ave., Allston

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GRAVEL, SLATE AND METAL ROOFING, SHEET METAL WORK, SKYLIGHTS, VENTILATORS, GUTTERS AND CONDUCTORS.

Special Attention to Repairing

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Country estates, houses, bungalows and building sites. Houses to rent.

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Established 1836. Incorporated 1894.
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Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing

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One of the most attractive homes in this beautiful suburb, just placed on the market, substantial shingled house of 9 rooms with very large living room; 3 fireplaces also a sleeping porch; over acre of land with abundance of trees and shrubs; very easy and garage; excellent garden; price \$12,000.

JOHN T. BURNS, 365 Centre st., Newton.

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MALDEN

Three-family house in first-class order with all modern conveniences for sale on easy terms or would exchange for small farm near Boston. Apply to J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

BACK BAY HOUSE

Beautifully located among single houses, attractive arrangement, 2 entrances; very easy terms. FREDK W. HOBBS, 18 Tremont st.

SOMERVILLE

Almost new 3-family house, 2 min. to car line; 15 rooms, front and back piazzas, granite tile walks, open plumbing, bath, 3 fireplaces, cemented cellar; rents \$85 per month; 1st mortgage \$4500 at 5 per cent; price \$6150. JAMES M. HUGHES, 18 Tremont st., Boston.

WINTHROP HOUSES

For sale and to rent by FLOYD & TUCKER, 34 School st., Boston.

market hall at Rastenburg in the first year of its existence were \$9831.

The object of the hall is not only to enable the countrywomen to have a ready market, and the city women a center in which to buy goods of assured value and purity, but also to bring the two classes, producers and consumers, into better mutual understanding.

Activities of the housewives' associations, however, are not confined to the market halls. In East Prussia, particularly, they are closely in touch with the provincial chamber of agriculture.

The housewives' associations are active in promoting poultry breeding and vegetable growing among the countrywomen, and to assist in this work the chamber of agriculture has placed the services of its traveling lecturers on horticulture and poultry breeding at their disposal.

After the market halls the most tangible result the associations have accomplished is in the way of education. As the result of their activity in this department, a school was established last January. This school is intended to provide a better economic education for the young women of the country.

The activity of women in general in distributing eggs of the storage variety resulted yesterday in the opening of eight stations in city and suburbs where candied and guaranteed eggs were and will be sold for 24 cents a dozen.

The centers established are at Goode, Dunson, Henry & Co., 739 Shawmut avenue; Abraham Mitchell, 51 Green street; Cooper Brothers, 1802 Waterdown avenue; Hackett Brothers, Watertown square; E. S. Moore, 37 Upham street; Melrose; Samuel Goldstein, 65 Salem street; H. Schafer, 345 Shirley street; Winthrop and in the voting booth at Meridian and Paris streets, East Boston, where Miss Jean Morrison and her mother, Mrs. W. A. Morrison, are doing the distributing.

APARTMENTS TO LET

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just finished on the FENWAY from 1 to 5 rooms with regular kitchens. All modern improvements including electric elevator, vacuum cleaning system with a HIGH CLASS CAFE in the buildings. Apply on premises or telephone, Davis & Sherman, 2069-M, B. B. Don't forget name and number. Our AUTOMOBILE at your disposal

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Furnished or unfurnished, housekeeping or non-housekeeping, 1 to 8 rooms, in first class houses. Back Bay and elsewhere, very reasonable prices. JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High Street, June, Summer.

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TO RENT—Beautiful, up-to-date apartment of 10 sunny outside rooms and bath, butler's pantry with hot and cold water, plenty of closet room; most convenient location in Boston; every improvement. Apply on the premises.

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JOHN H. SMITH
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100 miles from San Francisco; U. S. patented lands; Southern Pacific R. R. passes through tract; taken in five towns and the county seat; thousands of acres rich valley land with abundance of water; just ripe for subdivision; only \$5 per acre. Please investigate.

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REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE NEWS

John T. Burns has also sold for the Ward estate its 12-room house with 20,000 square feet of land and an extra lot of 12,000 feet all situated at 194 Ward street, Newton Center. George A. Ward represented the grantor. Dr. Sarah M. Crawford was the purchaser and after remodeling will occupy. The property is valued at \$97,000.

The merger of the colleges has been effected and one of the schools must go out of commission. The college desires to come to Kansas City and become a part of the Kansas City University. To do this it is necessary to expend \$200,000 in new buildings and improving the grounds at the local school.

WINNERS OF SHOOT REWARDED
SALEM, Mass.—At the battalion drill of the second corps cadets last evening, the medals and cups won by the individuals in the state and corps shoot were presented to the winners. Company B was the winner of the state trophy for the corps, a picture. This is the eighth consecutive year Company B has thus distinguished itself.

have been communicated with every graduate of the class. Headquarters of the class will be established at the hotel. The committee will be headed by John F. Casey, member of the teaching staff of the school and prominent alumni.

The committee comprises George G. Vatt, L. B. Schell, Harold D. Bornstein, William Kneller, William Meckracken, Harrison Ward, Allen Fredericks, H. Arthur Hall, Richard Sullivan, William Henderson, Nelson P. James and Louis Lofchie.

INDIAN OUTBREAK REPORTED

EL PASO, Tex.—According to advices received here from Agua Prieta, Mex., today, the reported killing of nearly 1000 persons by Yaqui Indians at San Marcial, Mex., followed a battle lasting several hours. This is the first time the Yaquis have attacked a town of any size. Later advices from Hermosillo semi-officially confirmed the story.

consisted of miscellaneous selections and the cantata, "The Coming of the King." Those among the singers having solos and solo parts were Miss Maude A. Anspach, Mrs. Louisa Bergeon, Paul R. Bennett, George R. Canty, Frederick G. Provost, Miss Jennie M. Prince, Miss Minnie L. Smith and James I. Coleman. Miss Maude L. Kelly acted as pianist and Leroy C. Johnson as organist.

Stock Market Reacts Sharply After Rise

EARLY STRENGTH IN STOCKS FOLLOWED BY MARKED REACTION

Selling of Southern Pacific Started a Break in List as a Whole, Which Was Helped by Profit-Taking

BOSTON IRREGULAR

Early dealings in the New York stock market today gave every appearance of a substantial further advance in prices, for the buoyancy of the London market gave an incentive for a renewal of the buying that marked trading yesterday. The first quotations were higher as a rule, with special strength in Amalgamated, which eventually put it up to 77 1/2, and as the short session progressed the advances became more pronounced throughout the list as a whole. Utah Copper and Smelting were other metal shares that followed Amalgamated and their prices finally reached 59 1/2 and 74 1/2, respectively. Among the railroads strength was general, particularly in Union Pacific, which rose to 102 1/2. Reading, which advanced to 109 1/2; Canadian Pacific and Lehigh Valley, the latter reaching 173. The oil stocks also displayed strength early, but yielded later.

When Southern Pacific began to be sold heavily and was depressed below 104 the market succumbed all around and the losses from the earlier high figures became very large in some instances. Amalgamated dropped to 76, Utah to 58 1/2. Steel common to 68, Union Pacific to 159 1/2. Reading to 107 1/2 and the general market in similar proportion.

The closing was uncertain and some stocks were at their low prices of the session and others slightly above. Net losses, however, were the rule. The bank statement was about as favorable as had been expected.

Early strength in the Boston market was turned in the opposite direction in the last hour and prices acted as they did in New York. Butte & Superior rose to 50 1/2 at one time and then fell to 42. This was typical of the general list, although the variations were not so wide in most cases. Granby however ranged between a high of 69 and a low of 63. Mayflower, Isle Royale, Pond Creek Coal, North Butte, Calumet & Arizona, Lake and Amalgamated were among the most active issues. Elevated sold at 112 again. The closing was generally heavy at above the low point.

LONDON—The stock market here was buoyant today, which indicated to those who knew the signs that the Albanian action of the ambassadors has insured the peace of Europe. Stocks that for weeks past had been falling, because of the Balkan war clouds and the general depression on the continent, bounded upward sharply soon after the day's opening and by noon the brokers were smiling broadly.

The action of the market was attributable to the inside information that the unassailable conversations had settled the question of Albanian autonomy and the Austro-Serbian dispute. The reception of the peace delegates by King George, too, was taken as a good omen. The better sentiment was especially reflected in consols, but home rails also were strong.

Confidence in American railway securities was stimulated by New York and Berlin operations, with gains over your party resulting.

Paris helped a rise in foreigners and mines.

Repurchases of rubbers and oils were made.

De Beers finished 5-16 higher at 21 1/4, and Rio Tinto showed a gain of 1/2 at 73 1/2.

Continental houses closed firm.

B. & M. TO SPEND \$50,000 IN FREIGHT YARD FACILITIES

SALEM, Mass.—Col. John F. Spencer, president of the Salem Board of Trade, has been notified by C. E. McMullin, superintendent of the Portland division of the Boston & Maine, that an appropriation of \$50,000 had been made by the railroad for improving the freight handling facilities here.

About \$40,000 of this amount will be spent in the freight yards in installing seven additional double-end shifting tracks, from the Jefferson avenue spur-track. A separate freight track from Castle Hill to the Pickman park siding in the main line, will also be installed. This is a part of the ultimate scheme of four-tracking through the city.

Later, according to Mr. McMullin, it is planned to have another freight yard on the easterly side of the main line, along the Marshfield branch to Loring avenue, land for which the railroad purchased some three years ago.

STRIKE COST LAWRENCE \$327,75
LAWRENCE, Mass.—The I. W. W. protest strike because of the incarceration of Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, leaders in the industrial disturbance of last winter and the conditions which attended the outbreak in September and October cost the police department \$327,75 for the employment of reserve policemen and other expenses.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers 2 ps	114	114	114	114
Amalgamated	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Am Ag Chem	56	56	56	56
*Am B & Fy Co.	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4
*Am B & Fy Co. p. 135 1/4	135 1/4	135 1/4	135 1/4	135 1/4
Am Best Sugar	53	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4
Am Can	31 1/2	32 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am Can pf	117	117 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Am Car Pkwy	55	56	55	55 1/2
Am H & L	5	5	5	5
Am Ice	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Am Lined Oil	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am Loco	43	43	43	43
Am Smelting	73 1/2	74 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Am Smelting pf	105	105	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am Sugar	118 1/2	119 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am Sugar pf	116 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Am T & T	140 1/2	140 1/2	140	140
Am Woolen	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Am Writing Pa. pf.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Anacostia	40	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Atchafalaya	106 1/2	106 1/2	106	106
Atchafalaya pf	102	102	102	102
Baldwin Loco	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Baldwin Loco pf.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104	104
Balt & Ohio	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Beth Steel	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Beth Steel pf	66	66	66	66
B. R. T.	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Brinsford	8	8	8	8
Cal Petroleum	55	55	54 1/2	54 1/2
Cal Petroleum pf.	85	85	85	85
Ca Pacific	261	261 1/2	260	260 1/2
Cent Leather	29	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
Ches & Ohio	79 1/2	79 1/2	79	79
Chl & Gt West.	17	17	17	17
Chl M & St. P.	113 1/2	113 1/2	112	112
Chl & N. West.	137	137	137	137
Chl & N. West. pf.	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Chl. Gen.	34	34	33 1/2	33 1/2
Chl. Gen. pf.	141 1/2	141 1/2	141	141
Corn Prod.	14 1/2	15	14 1/2	14 1/2
Del & Lack.	585	585	580	580
Denver	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Denver pf.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Erie	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Erie pf.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Gen Electric	185	185 1/2	185	185
Gen Motor	34	34	34	34
Gen Motor pf.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Goldfield	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Goodrich Co.	65	65	64 1/2	64 1/2
Gt Nor	135 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Gug Ex Co.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Harvester	113 1/2	114	113	113
Inspiration	18	18 1/2	18	18 1/2
Inter-Met	18 1/2	18 1/2	18	18
Inter-Met pf.	62 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Int Paper	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Kan City	73	73	73	73
Kan City pf.	27	27	27	27
Kan & Tex.	27	27	27	27
Kresge Co.	75	75	75	75
Laclede Gas	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Lehigh Valley	172 1/2	173	171 1/2	171 1/2
L. W. B. Co.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39	39 1/2
L. & N.	141 1/4	141 1/4	141	141
May Co	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Miami	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Mex Petroleum	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
M. S. P. & S. M.	139	139	139	139
Mo Pacific	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
N. Y. Central	109	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R.	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	18	18	18	18
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	58	58	58	58
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113	113
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113	113
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	90 1/2	91	89 1/2	89 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	169 1/2	169 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	94	94	94	94
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	205 1/2	205 1/2	204 1/2	204 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	60	60	60	60
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	18	18	18	18
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	61	61	61	61
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	39 1/2	39 1/2	38	38
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	109	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	98	98	98	98
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	161 1/2	162 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	92	92	92	92
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36	36
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64	64
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	65	65	64 1/2	64 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	107	107	107	107
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	69	69	68	68
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	110 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74	74
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	48	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	23	23	23	23
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108	108

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 21)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Chicago, Ill.—S. Longmire of Sears, Roebuck & Co., 200 Summer St.
Havana, Cuba—J. M. Otero of Fernandides Valdes & Co., U. S.
Portland, Ore.—H. J. Prince of Prince Shoe Co., Essex.
Richmond, Va.—W. H. Miles of Miles Shoe Co., 173 Lincoln St.
Toledo, Ohio—C. M. Dederich of Simmons Boot & Shoe Co., 173 Lincoln St.
W. L. E. of F. Briggs & Essex.
Philadelphia—Mr. Kendall of Lippincott & Co., friends.

TRADE REVIEWS SHOW HOLIDAY BUSINESS IS ON IMMENSE SCALE

A Slight Letup in the Volume of Wholesale Distribution and Output Is Considered Seasonable

CLEARINGS LARGER

NEW YORK—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly Review of Trade, says:

"Retail trade, especially that of a holiday character, is on an immense scale, but wholesale distribution and industrial output show some letting up in volume of transactions, a development quite usual at this season of the year, when annual settlements and accountings are approaching.

"Although the primary drygoods markets are seasonably quiet, they continue firm, and retail trade is better than at this time a year ago. Transactions in cotton goods have been smaller than for some weeks—in the main owing to tight money and the approach of the year end. The general situation is, however, regarded as encouraging, and jobbers and retailers are doing a good business—the former receiving many requests for prompt shipment of any available goods."

"Business in footwear is generally dull, as usual previous to the holidays, but regular deliveries are going forward and the factories continue busy, as producers have a good volume of reserve contracts on hand. Trading in leather is quiet.

"There has been no check to the declining tendency of all kinds of hides and skins, and this week there were further sharp breaks, especially in common varieties of Latin-American dry hides, fair sales of these being made at materially lower prices than a few weeks ago."

Bradstreet's State of Trade says: "Trade in the larger lines presents the usual pre-holiday characteristics, which implies that salesmen are coming off the road and that inventories is the rule. However, holiday trade has surged to the front and the turnover in that respect is of exceptionally heavy proportions, save at a few southern points.

"Incidentally more or less conservatism is developing, as regards future buying of articles that may be subjected to tariff changes, and of course there is the customary letup in textile lines. Industrial operations continue very active, and while the finished steel industry generally tends to become quiet at this time of the year, railway buying of rails and cars is so heavy as to present striking contrasts to the usual rule.

"Bank clearings for the week ending with Dec. 19 aggregate \$3,717,938,000, an increase of 12.5 per cent over the like week of 1911. Among the more important cities outside of the country's metropolis, Boston shows a decrease of 3.3 per cent compared with last year. "Business failures for the week ending Dec. 19 were 322, against 294 in the like week of 1911, 271 in 1910, 264 in 1909 and 196 in 1908.

"Wholesale trade in Canada is very light, in consonance with the season. Business failures for the week terminating with Thursday last number 27, against 43 in the same week of 1911."

HAY MARKET

Arrivals of hay this week have not been excessive, yet have fully equaled the demand which, with mild weather, has been of fair proportions, say J. Walter Sanborn & Co., Inc., members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

We still note a shortage of really nice hay and all arrivals of such command a ready sale at full prices and slight concessions in price are made to effect sales of the ordinary and poor grades.

We note considerable demand for good clover mixed grades.

Sales for large bales have been as follows: Nice No. 1 timothy, \$22.50 to \$23.50; fair No. 1 timothy, \$21.50 to \$22.50; nice No. 2, \$20.50 to \$21.50; fair No. 2, \$19.50 to \$20.50; nice No. 3, \$17.50 to \$18.50; fair No. 3, \$16.50 to \$17.50; fine hay, \$14.50 to \$15.50; straw, \$17.50 to \$18.50; oat straw, \$12.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	Second week Dec.	1912	1911	1910	1909
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA	\$204,800	\$204,800	\$204,800	\$204,800	\$204,800
INTERSTATE COMMERCE	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000
NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO	\$152,142	\$152,142	\$152,142	\$152,142	\$152,142
CHICAGO & ALTON	\$254,220	\$254,220	\$254,220	\$254,220	\$254,220
W. L. E. of F. Briggs & Essex	\$254,220	\$254,220	\$254,220	\$254,220	\$254,220

*Decrease.

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

YEAR'S TRADE BETWEEN U.S. AND RUSSIA REACHES \$50,000,000

Ten Years Ago It Was Only Half That Amount — Skins, Wools, Flax, Raw Cotton and Farming Tools Are Articles Involved

Trade between the United States and Russia during the calendar year 1912 aggregates about \$50,000,000, compared with less than one half that sum a decade ago. Figures just compiled by the division of statistics of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce and labor, indicate that the imports from Russia in the year which ends with this month will approximate \$26,000,000 and the exports to that country, about \$25,000,000.

The principal articles forming this trade are, on the import side, hides and skins, wools, furs and fur skins, flax, flax seed, oil, vegetables, and seeds. On the export side the principal articles are raw cotton, agricultural implements, manufactures of iron and steel, copper, cars and carriages, and leather and manufactures thereof.

The trade figures of the current year exceed very substantially those of any earlier year, especially on the import side. The largest imports from Russia recorded in any earlier years were, in 1906, \$16,747,835; in 1909, \$16,237,010, and in 1911, \$15,899,258, and for the current year the total will be, as stated about \$26,000,000, an increase of nearly \$10,000,000. This increase occurred chiefly in hides and skins, of which the imports from Russia for the current year will approximate \$15,000,000, against about \$8,000,000 last year. On the export side the details of the year's trade will probably show a larger total for agricultural implements than of any other group of articles, aggregating approximately \$8,000,000, and raw cotton will approximate \$6,000,000 and manufactures of iron and steel between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000.

A detailed statement of the articles forming the trade between the two countries can be more distinctly shown from the figures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912. They show imports from Russia in Europe: of calf and kip skins \$8,952,323, goat skins, \$1,417,912, hides of cattle \$1,105,364, sheep skins \$1,125,079, wool \$2,145,137, furs and fur skins \$1,168,198, flax \$850,515, flax seed \$384,507, licorice \$343,624, hair unmanufactured \$319,199, india rubber scraps or refuse \$404,159, vegetables \$227,650, and seeds \$157,021. From Asiatic Russia the imports of the year amounted to \$1,443,577 including unmanufactured wool \$686,088, licorice \$463,983, and manganese ore and oxide \$229,405.

The exports of the fiscal year to Russia in Europe show raw cotton \$5,992,438, mowers and reapers \$4,323,554, plows and cultivators \$332,453, other agricultural implements \$870,798; copper in pigs, bars, ingots, etc., \$1,311,803; binding twine \$1,177,928, metal-working machinery \$547,732, sewing machines \$770,808, typewriting machines \$745,731, builders' hardware and tools \$461,034, automobiles \$254,047 and upper leather \$706,032. To Asiatic Russia the principal exports of the year are agricultural implements, \$695,500; machinery, machines and parts of, \$134,079; condensed milk \$84,173 and binding twine \$75,838.

Russian official figures of trade with the United States differ decidedly from those of our own government showing trade with that country, due to the fact that considerable quantities of cotton and other merchandise originating in the United States are imported into Russia from certain European countries and accredited to the United States, while certain Russian exports destined for the United States are accredited to adjacent European countries to which they pass from Russia en route to the United States.

NEW TRUST COMPANY IN BALTIMORE FOR BEST INTEREST OF CITY
BALTIMORE—The incorporation papers of the Munsey Trust Company, which will have offices in the Munsey building, Calvert and Fayette streets, have been signed by the following men: Frank A. Munsey, who will be chairman of the board of directors; Eugene L. Norton, president of the new concern; R. Lancaster Williams, Stuart Oliver Jacob France, George R. Gaither, T. Rowland Thomas, H. Fessenden Meserve, A. R. L. Dyche, Elmore B. Jeffrey and John L. Alcock.

The new company expects to open its doors on Jan. 15 next, and will do a general trust company business. It has been capitalized at \$1,000,000. It is understood the stock already has been oversubscribed, but a public offering will be made to insure the widest distribution possible. When the books close it is expected a proportionate allotment of the subscriptions will be made.

No further information has been given out as yet regarding the identity of the directors of the new company, but it is generally understood they will be New York and Baltimore business men. Stuart Oliver, who represents Mr. Munsey's business interests here, said today: "It has been Mr. Munsey's aim for several years to identify himself more closely with Baltimore, and the formation of this new trust company is one step toward the accomplishment of that desire. The Munsey Trust Company will work in harmony with every other banking interest in this city, and will start business with every dollar of its capital stock paid in and without paying a penny for underwriting commissions."

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and colder tonight; Sunday fair; moderate brisk winds, generally westerly.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; much colder tonight; moderate north to westerly winds.

The disturbance which was central over Michigan yesterday morning has moved eastward and is now passing over the St. Lawrence valley. It has produced light snow during the last 24 hours in the lake region and the northern portion of New England. Another disturbance central over Texas is causing cloudy and rainy weather in the southwest. Freezing temperatures extend as far south as Tennessee and near temperatures were reported from several places along the northern border.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
S. a. m. 34 (12 noon) 40
Average temperature yesterday, 37.1-27.

IN OTHER CITIES
(Maximum)
New York 42 (Portland, Me.) 28
Washington 32 (Albany) 36
Nantucket 30 (Pittsburgh) 40
Buffalo 32 (Des Moines) 30
Philadelphia 44 (Chicago) 34
Kansas City 34 (Denver) 32
Jacksonville 38 (St. Louis) 32
San Francisco 58

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 7:10 (Height of water, 10 ft.)
Sun sets 4:14
Length of day, 9:04

WESTERN MARYLAND PASSING THROUGH A PERIOD OF UPBUILD

NEW YORK—J. M. Fitzgerald, president-elect of the Western Maryland Railway Company, upon being asked regarding the general situation with respect to operations, and the progress of improvement work, said:

"The Western Maryland is operating under those conditions bound to exist upon a railroad passing through a period of physical reconstruction and familiar to all who have been associated with similar properties. Although the Connellsville connection is in partial operation, the actual work of complete construction will not be concluded for several months. Renewal of some 50 bridges on the main line between Hagerstown and Baltimore, to meet the requirements of our new and heavier power, has just been finished.

"Additional engine terminal and shop facilities, as well as extensive freight and classification yards under construction at Hagerstown and Cumberland cannot be completed before late spring and the same situation exists with respect to our improvements at Baltimore, where a large new merchandise pier and warehouse, also are in progress of construction.

"Day and night shifts are engaged on all this work, and we have been handicapped by the general conditions of shortage of labor and difficulty in securing construction materials which have existed for some months past, and these conditions, together with the usual unavoidable delays incident to construction work being necessarily carried on with least interference to the movement of heavy traffic, are responsible for our present inability to avail ourselves of that economical operation for which these improvements are designed.

"Notwithstanding the prevailing unprecedented car shortage, our gross earnings are now showing substantial increase, but transportation expenses, for the causes stated, continue to be unusually high."

COAL VALUATIONS CONSIDERED LOW

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—To convince the court that the assessment on coal lands in Luzerne county is many hundred dollars less than it should be, the commissioners have filed an answer to the appeal of the companies.

T. Ellsworth Davies, an expert engineer, will offer testimony that recent sales indicate that coal in the ground, where the seams show a thickness of 60 feet, should be valued at \$12,000 an acre where there is no liability to sustain the surface. Where it is necessary to hold up the surface he will fix \$8000 an acre as the valuation.

In the case of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, which forms the appeal now before the court, coal is 83 feet thick, and this difference in thickness would increase the valuation to \$16,000. The present valuation is about \$5300 an acre.

DIVIDENDS

Chace Mills of Fall River, Mass., has increased its dividend 1/2 per cent having declared 1 1/2 per cent payable Jan. 1 to stockholders of record Dec. 20. One per cent was paid for last quarter and each of the previous three quarters. The former usual rate was 2 per cent. Last paid for the first quarter of 1911. Three dividends of 1 1/2 per cent each were paid in 1911.

The Lincoln Manufacturing Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Dec. 30 to stockholders of record Dec. 20. This is the usual rate.

The J. B. Stetson Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on the preferred and 15 per cent on the common, payable Jan. 15 to stockholders of record Jan. 1. This makes an annual dividend of 8 per cent on the preferred and 25 per cent on the common.

The Central & South American Telegraph Company declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 9, to holders of record Dec. 31.

The Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company has declared regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable Jan. 1, to stock of record Dec. 20.

The Willys-Overland Company has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 23.

Stone & Webster state that a semi-annual dividend of 83 per share has been declared on the preferred capital stock of El Paso Electric Company, payable Jan. 1, 1913, to stock of record Jan. 4, 1913.

The directors of the General Film Company have declared the regular dividend of 7 per cent on the preferred stock and 12 per cent on the common stock, payable on Jan. 1 to stockholders of record on Dec. 21.

The Indiana Pipe Line has declared a dividend of 84 per share, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 25. This is the same rate as paid Nov. 15, and is the fourth dividend since segregation of Standard Oil.

The Chicago City & Connecting railway has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of \$2.25 on its preference participation stock, but passed the dividend on common participation shares, on which semi-annual \$1 has previously been paid regularly. The preferred dividend is payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20.

The First National Bank of New York has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 7 per cent and an extra dividend of 3 per cent, and its subsidiary, the First Security Company, has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and an extra dividend of 3 per cent, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 30.

The International Bank of New York has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, an increase of 1 per cent, payable Dec. 31.

The Greenwich Bank of New York has declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 1.

The Vulcan Detinning Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Jan. 10.

At a special meeting of directors of the Central of Georgia railway, a semi-annual dividend of \$3 a share was declared on the \$15,000,000 preferred stock that was recently authorized.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated has declared an initial dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, and a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 20.

The Citizens Central National Bank of New York has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, increasing the dividend rate from 6 to 8 per cent annually.

The Augusta Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Dec. 31. Books close Dec. 24 and reopen Jan. 2.

The U. S. Printing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 17-16 per cent, payable Jan. 2. Books close Dec. 20 and reopen Jan. 3.

The French Bros. Baur Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2. Books close Dec. 21 and reopen Jan. 3.

The Tonopah Mining Company of Nevada has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 25 per cent and an extra dividend of 15 per cent, payable Jan. 21. Books close Dec. 31 and reopen Jan. 8.

The directors of the Textile Finishing Machinery Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 31.

The Dominion Steel Corporation has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Jan. 1.

The Hollinger Company has declared its third regular dividend of 3 per cent, payable Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 21.

The Globe-Wernicke Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 15. Books close Dec. 21 and reopen Jan. 10.

International Agricultural Corporation has declared a regular semi-annual 3 1/2 per cent dividend on preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

The Cote Piano Manufacturing Company of Fall River (Mass.) has declared the regular dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 1, 1913, to stockholders of record Dec. 21, 1912.

The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 31. The company also declared the usual quarterly dividend of

EFFORT TO ANNUL NEW HAVEN ROAD CHARTER FAILS

Effort to obtain a better price for land taken by the railroad for freight yards in Worcester by annulment of their charter fails in the supreme court by the dismissal by Judge Morton of the suit of Patrick J. Banagan.

Owning land which had been taken by the Providence & Worcester line, Mr. Banagan asked the supreme court to make the roads forfeit their charters. The court dismissed the petition and found that the condemnation proceedings were "properly instituted."

It was claimed that the lease of the Providence & Worcester Railroad Company to the New Haven was illegal. The decision disposes of this claim.

PRODUCE

Arrivals

Strs. H. Wither, from New York, brought 111 bxs grape fruit, 638 bxs oranges, 25 bags coconuts, 3 bbls grapes, 15 bxs dates, 160 bxs macaroni; H. M. Whitney, from New York, brought 25 bags beans, 70 bxs grape fruit, 108 bxs oranges, 150 bags coconuts, 20 bxs raisins, 126 bxs figs, 53 bbls grapes, 75 bxs dates, 397 bxs macaroni.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Apples 2366 bbls 1330 bxs, cranberries 167 bbls, Florida oranges 3321 bxs, California oranges 384 bxs, lemons 1188 bxs, coconuts 175 bags, grapes 56 bbls 4194 bbls, raisins 4366 bxs, figs 126 pkgs, dates 140 bxs, potatoes 32,832 bush, onions 1315 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 6063 pkgs; last year 3449 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—Spring patents \$4.00-5.10, winter patents \$5.10-5.40, winter straights \$5.00-5.15, Kansas, in sacks, \$4.25-4.60, winter clears \$4.00-4.50, spring clears, in sacks, \$3.75-4.15.

Millfeed—Spring bran \$24-24.50, winter bran \$24.50-25.25, red dog \$28.50, middlings \$24-27; cottonseed meal \$32.50, mixed feed \$24.50-28.

Corn—Spot, No. 3 yellow 60 1/2, new yellow 59, new No. 3 yellow 59 1/2, ship new No. 3 yellow 57 1/2-58, new yellow 57-57 1/2.

Oats—No. 1 clipped white 42-42 1/2, No. 2 clipped white 41-41 1/2, No. 3 clipped white 40 1/2-41, ship fancy 40 1/2-42 1/2, 38 lbs 41 1/2-42, reg 38 lbs 40 1/2-41, reg 36 lbs 40-40 1/2.

Hay—No. 1 \$23-23.50, No. 2 \$21-21.50, No. 3 \$17-17.50.

Straw—Oat \$12-12.50, rye \$18-18.50.

Eggs—Fancy nearby henneries, 38¢; 39¢; eastern, extra, 35¢; western, best, 32-33¢.

Butter—Northern creamery, 35-36¢; western, best, 35¢.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$2.15-2.70; California, small white, \$3.30-3.35; yellow eyes, best, \$2.75; red kidneys, \$2.80.

Cornmeal—Bag meal, \$1.23-1.25; granulated, \$3.40-3.45; bolted, \$3.35-3.40.

Lard—Pure, in tiers, 12¢; rendered, 14¢; loose raw leaf, 14 1/2¢.

Potatoes—Maine, 2-bu bag, \$1.35-1.40; sweet potatoes, Jersey, per bbl, 90¢-81¢.

Onions—Native, per bu box, 65-75¢; Conn. valley, per 100-lb bag, 75¢-81¢; Spanish, per case, \$2.25-2.35.

Apples—Per 100, \$1.50-1.60.

Fruit—Cranberries, cape Cod, per bbl, \$8.50-9 (late varieties); per c, ate, \$2.75-3.

Sugar—American Sugar Refining Company's net quotations: Crystal dominos, 7.55¢; eagle tablets, 6.45¢; cubes, 5.40¢; cutloaf, 5.55¢; crushed, 5.05¢; XXXX powdered, 5.30¢; granulated, fine, 5.15¢ and 100-lb bags, 5.05¢; granulated, 25-lb bags and under, 5.10¢-5.35¢; diamond A, 4.85¢; extra Cs, 4.60¢-4.80¢; yellow Cs, 4.30¢-4.55¢.

Sugar—Wholesale grocery prices: Granulated, fine, 5.15¢ and 100-lb bags, 5.20¢; granulated, 25-lb bags and under, 5.30¢-5.50¢.

LOCAL MONEY MARKET

Call money in Boston is quoted at 6 1/2 per cent; time money 5 1/2-6 1/2; commercial paper 6-6 1/2.

New York funds sold at the Boston clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances compare as follows:

Saturday—1912 1911 1910
Exchanges \$27,617,346 Holiday \$28,399,435
Balances 1,853,120 Holiday 1,572,491

For week—
Exchanges 179,140,625 Holiday 161,021,726
Balances 8,288,959 Holiday 9,760,098

The United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house of \$4202.

1 per cent on its common stock, payable Jan. 30 to holders of record Dec. 31.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Ralston Steel Car Company, Columbus, Ohio, has called a special meeting of stockholders for Dec. 30, to approve increase in capital stock from \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000. One-half of increase is to be 7 per cent preferred and one-half common stock.

For the week ended Dec. 19 copper exports totaled 3935 tons; since Dec. 1, 17,669, in the corresponding period last year 24,755 tons.

The Du Pont Powder Company, according to custom, has set aside 2000 shares of stock which employees may buy at 99.

A New York produce exchange membership has been for \$610, an increase of \$10 over the previous sale.

Returns for eight months ended Oct. 31, it is learned, indicate that the earnings of the Corn Products Refining Company this year have averaged about the same as in the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, 1912, and it is expected that the report for 10 months to Dec. 31 will show a total operating income of approximately \$2,850,000.

The National Conduit & Cable Company, one of the large copper consumers, says in part in its December circular:

"There are indications that stocks in manufacturers' hands at home and abroad will need replenishing soon, and this naturally lends considerable sentimental support to the market."

The American Metal Market says:

"The explanation that is advanced for the present low price of standard (G. M. B.) copper is that existing stocks of standard are principally in the form of U. A. (United Alkali) copper which is suitable only for the makers of copper sulphate."

The directors of the Tennessee Copper Company at their last meeting took no action on the dividend. The meeting was adjourned until the next regular meeting of the board, on Jan. 2, and at which time the dividend action will be taken. It is generally expected that a dividend of \$1.50 a share will be declared payable in January.

The combined net earnings available for dividends of the subsidiary companies of the Massachusetts Gas Companies for November were \$263,497, an increase of \$39,429 or 17.69 per cent compared with corresponding month a year ago.

The First National Bank of Chicago has bought \$1,000,000 6 per cent extension and refunding bonds of Inland Steel Company to be offered for public investment in January.

It is understood that there has been available for the past few days a seat on the New York stock exchange at \$50,000. The last reported sale was at \$55,000.

Thus far in 1912 Quincy Mining Company has sold 25,100,000 pounds of copper. The production for the year is expected to be a little short of 21,000,000 pounds.

At a meeting of the Homestake Mining Company in San Francisco, directors recommended that stock dividend of 15 per cent be declared. A special meeting of stockholders has been called for Feb. 20 to take necessary action.

Batopilas Mines bullion shipments for November were 45,250 ounces of silver.

The Butte miners have voted against the card system inaugurated by Aganoda, which requires all men looking for work to secure a card permit.

International Agricultural Corporation business is running ahead of 1911 figures. Many orders are coming in for spring shipment and tonnage this year will be the largest since organization.

Actual profits per ton have been less than last year, as in case of other fertilizer companies, but the steady increase in gross sales will help take care of net.

Silver King Coalition Mines Company, with big silver-lead properties at Park City, is producing some of the richest ore that ever came from that camp. Recent shipments have netted the company \$80 to the ton, and the production has been better than 100 tons daily.

The National Zinc Company of New York city, with smelters at Bartlesville, Okla., has taken over the properties of the United Zinc & Chemical Company, which operates a zinc roaster at Argentine, Kan., and a large zinc smelter at Springfield, Ill. The latter smelter contains five blocks and the United Zinc & Chemical Company has been a heavy purchaser of Joplin ores. N. L. Winston, agent for the National Zinc Company, will continue to be agent for the consolidated firm, and will be in the market for almost twice as great a tonnage as formerly.

At the Chief Consolidated mine a very fine tonnage of high-grade ore is being placed on the market, and but for the shortage of railroad cars the output would be heavier.

President J. H. Plummer of the Dominion Steel Corporation is very optimistic as to the future of his company.

The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company is now close to the final quarter of the fiscal year, and there is now no doubt that this will be the greatest year's business in the company's history.

Evidence of the progress, which is being made in the affairs of New River Company, is shown by the fact that the company has already deposited with the trustee of its \$2,500,000 5 per cent bonds the \$62,300 in interest which will become due on Jan. 1.

Formal announcement will be made shortly by the Western Union Telegraph Company of important changes in titles and authorities to become effective Jan. 1.

The changes will include the advancement of Belvidere Brooks from the position of general manager to that of a vice-president with headquarters in New York, in charge of commercial and public relations.

GENERAL FILM COMPANY

Controls a large part of the moving picture business of the United States and Canada. The company has paid regularly from the date of incorporation 7% on its preferred and 12% on its common stock. From a private source having no connection with the company other than stock ownership, we offer a limited amount of preferred stock at price to yield investor 8% net.

C. C. CLARK & CO.

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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMMON REBOUNDS EASILY

It Has Generally Sold Out of Line With Other Stocks Paying Same Dividend, Although Earnings Leave Large Margin After Payments

BOSTON CURB

International Harvester common stock on the recent decline showed a loss of over 20 points from the highest of the year, but each time that the price broke 100 it rebounded several points very quickly. As a 5 per cent dividend payer this stock has always sold out of line with other stocks paying the same rate of dividend with a few exceptions, but the fact that the earnings for the last two years have been nearly three times the amount of dividends paid seems to warrant the highest price at which the stock has ever sold. International Har-

vester is closely held for so large an amount of stock, there being \$80,000,000 7 per cent preferred and \$80,000,000 common outstanding, but there has never been any serious attempt to distribute the stock. Manufacturers of agricultural machinery who put in their plants at the time of consolidation are said to know of nothing better in which to put their money, should they take it out, so they are perfectly satisfied to hold their Harvester investment.

During the last six years the gross sales of International Harvester have nearly doubled in volume and the net earnings have increased 150 per cent. The gross sales, net earnings and margin of profit for seven years have been as follows:

stock has ever sold. International Har-

BOSTON CURB

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

HONGKONG TEACHING
CHINESE ENGINEERING
IN HER UNIVERSITY

(Special to the Monitor)
HONGKONG—Hongkong University, which opened under most gratifying auspices in the month of October, is likely to have an important bearing on the future of China, and will wield considerable influence in the development of the youngest republic in the world.

Bearing in mind that China needs, above all else, engineers for water works, for the development of her mines, the extension of her railways, and other modes of communication, so that the trade of this great country can be effectively opened up, it is interesting to note that the majority of the first-year students at the university have elected to be trained in engineering.

That China recognizes her need for engineers is evident by the many utterances of Mr. Jemie, China's best known railway engineer, who received his training in engineering work abroad, and who laid the Kalgan railway line, and is now engineer-in-chief of the Kwangtung section of the Canton-Hankow railway, at present under construction. He never loses an opportunity of declaring that there is a demand for hundreds of technically trained Chinese engineers, and the demand cannot be met.

PRIZES GO TO MEN
OF FOUR NATIONS

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The distribution of the Nobel prizes was arranged to take place in Stockholm on Dec. 10. Those to whom prizes were allocated represented America, France, Germany and Sweden. The list was as follows: Literature, Gerhart Hauptmann (Germany); medicine, Prof. Alexis Carrel, M. D. (Rockefeller Institute, New York); physics, Gustaf Dalen, engineer (Sweden).

The prize for chemistry was divided between two Frenchmen, Prof. V. Grignard of the university at Nancy, France, and Prof. P. Sabatier of the University of Toulouse, France.

PREMIER IS CHEERED
ON PRESENTING PACT
TO ITALIAN HOUSES

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME, Italy.—The opening of the Italian Chamber was marked by more than one enthusiastic demonstration in favor of Signor Giolitti, the prime minister.

It goes without saying that the subject in which the deputies were mainly interested was the recent war with Turkey, and the subsequent treaty signed at Lausanne. Parliament has met but seldom since the outbreak of the war, and on the few occasions when there were sessions no discussions were held on the subject. It remains to be seen, however, if the premier, or the speaker, or the combined efforts of both, will be able to prevent discussions on the conflict in the Balkans, now in course of progress.

In Italy the question of the present war is engaging public attention to a marked degree, owing mainly to the fact of the existing relations between Austria and Serbia. With regard to the treaty of Lausanne, a number of deputies, including it is even said, a Cabinet Minister, are by no means satisfied. It is argued that better terms should have been obtained.

The premier, Signor Giolitti, having presented the treaty to the Chamber, the president of the Chamber, Signor Marcola, nominated a committee of 18 deputies to examine it. Before dealing with the actual treaty itself Signor Giolitti read certain portions of the convention which had, up to that time, not been made public, and which provided that throughout the proceedings the Italian Government had insisted upon the maintenance of the absolute sovereignty of Italy over the new provinces.

Signor Giolitti was accorded a further enthusiastic demonstration when he presented the treaty to the Senate.

NEW JUDGE APPOINTED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Benjamin Fossett-Lock has been appointed judge of county courts (Circuit 16) in the place of His Honor Judge Dodd, who has resigned. Mr. Lock was educated at King's College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1873, and went to the western circuit. He also practised as an equity draftsman and conveyancer.

NEWLY APPOINTED
FIRST SEA LORD HAS
COMMANDED FLEET

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The announcement of the retirement of Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., from the office of first sea lord has been made by the admiralty. The announcement includes the further statement that his majesty approves of the appointment to the post of Admiral His Serene Highness Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. The post of second sea lord, vacated by Prince Louis, to be filled by Vice-Admiral Sir John Rushworth Jellicoe, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

It was on Dec. 5, 1911, that Sir Francis



(Copyright by London News Agency)
PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG
Appointed by King George to succeed
Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman

Bridgeman became first sea lord on the reorganization of the board of admiralty which occurred at that period. His retirement causes little surprise as he has been known for some time that he has felt the burden of the increasingly exacting duties attached to the office of first sea lord.

Sir Francis Bridgeman, who rear-admiral, served as second in command of the channel fleet, and from 1906 to 1907 was rear admiral in the Mediterranean fleet. He was promoted to vice-admiral in February, 1907, and in March became commander-in-chief of the home fleet before the channel fleet was absorbed into it.

From March, 1909, to March, 1911, he was at the admiralty as second sea lord, and then went abroad as commander-in-chief of the reconstituted home fleet. In April, 1911, he was promoted to fill admiralty, and has been first sea lord for the period of one year. His retirement is marked by his promotion by the king to be a knight grand cross of the military division of the most honorable order of the Bath.

The appointment of Prince Louis of Battenberg as first sea lord will be received with general satisfaction and with no surprise. It has become almost a matter of certainty that the second sea lord should succeed to the office of first sea lord, and Prince Louis has held the former position since December, 1911. His tenure of that office has been associated with important changes affecting the personnel of the navy, naval discipline, the introduction of promotion from the lower deck, and the alteration in the scale of pay of both officers and men.

Prince Louis of Battenberg became rear-admiral in 1904. In 1905 he hoisted his flag in command of the second cruiser squadron, and in 1907 became second in command of the Mediterranean fleet with acting rank as vice-admiral. In June, 1908, he was promoted to vice-admiral. From November, 1908, to 1910 he was commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, and in 1911 he was appointed to command the third and fourth divisions of the home fleet, a post which he resigned on being appointed second sea lord.

Sir John Jellicoe, who now becomes second sea lord, succeeded Prince Louis in December, 1910, as commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet. Since December, 1911, he has been in command of the second division of the home fleet.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA WINS PRIZES

(Special to the Monitor)
CARDIFF, Wales.—At the Welsh Kennel Club show at Cardiff, Queen Alexandra took first, second and third prizes for her Basset hounds, Sandringham Vera, Sandringham Valour, and Sandringham Valley. The Prince of Wales was awarded third prize for his Welsh terrier Gwyn.

ENGLAND RETURNS
MONASTERY BELL TO
ARCHANGEL, RUSSIA

Restoration of Relic Taken
During the Crimean War
Made With Ceremony and
Causes Keen Satisfaction

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—It was by no means generally known until quite recently that there was in England a bell taken from a certain monastery in the Solovetsky islands in the year 1854, during the Crimean war. Although the bell was restored during the past summer the discovery of the damage done to the monastery and of the fact that a bell had been removed was made as long ago as 1908.

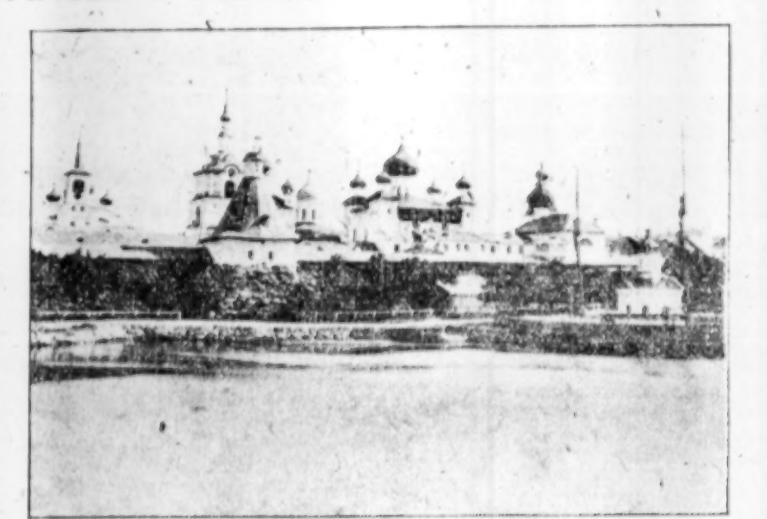
The discovery was made by an Englishman who was traveling in the neighborhood of Archangel with a Russian family, and eventually visited the Solovetsky islands, some 130 miles distant from Archangel. It is on these islands that the ancient monastery and various hermitages, founded by St. Philip in about the year 1430, or during the time of Ivan the Terrible, are situated. St. Philip was banished there by Ivan, and he eventually attracted other wanderers, subsequently founding the monastery and being given away over the Lippe.

As time went on, pilgrims began to arrive from different parts of Russia, the buildings increased, and were surrounded by a high wall some 16 feet thick, in which were numerous corridors and passages, as well as the cathedral and numerous chapels. In the monastery there is an interesting treasury containing thousands of pounds' worth of valuables consisting of precious stones, beautifully bound books and other interesting items. There is also an arsenal containing old weapons of war such as bows and arrows, cross bows, halberds, falconets, port fires, etc.

Last but not least, there is a heap of shot and shell which, it is explained, were fired under instructions from Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney in the year 1854, when he was ordered to do damage in the White sea. It is evident that the monastery was mistaken for a fort, of which it has every appearance from the distance. The English visitor, on returning to England, was unable to find any official account of the action, but it was eventually traced in a private letter which explained the bombardment and reported also the capture of a bell.

The matter was subsequently explained to the Russian section committee of the London Chamber of Commerce, with the result that the necessary steps were taken for the return of the bell. The ceremony took place on Aug. 13, last, with due ceremony. The steamer Komet was greeted on arrival at Archangel by civil and military authorities, the foreign consuls, as well as the British naval attaché at St. Petersburg. The utmost satisfaction has been expressed by the residents in Archangel and the neighborhood at the return of a relic which was considered so valuable and sacred by them.

ANCIENT BUILDINGS FIRED ON AS FORT



(Reproduced by permission)
Famous monastery of Solovetsky, on island about 150 miles distant from Russian port



(Reproduced by permission)
MONASTERY BELL
Returned by Great Britain to authorities in Archangel, Russia

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT
BILL IS STRONGLY OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)
WESTMINSTER.—"On all great subjects," wrote John Stuart Mill many years ago, "there is still much to be said," and his dictum has been abundantly proved during the past month in the course of the debate on the home rule bill.

In the days, however, when Mill sat for Westminster, and Bagehot could write of the House of Commons that it was "essentially dignified," the standard

IRISH RAILWAYS ARE
CRITICIZED FOR NOT
ACCEPTING BOARDS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—At the industrial council sitting at Winchester House, under the presidency of Sir George Asquith, for the purpose of inquiring into matters affecting trade disputes, J. H. Thomas, M. P., secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, brought forward the matter of the refusal of the Irish Railway Companies to accept the scheme of the conciliation boards.

He said that it was a matter of urgency that the government should see that Ireland was included in the agreements come to as the result of the royal commission on railways. The continuation of the present situation was in direct contravention to the prime minister's statement to the railway delegates at the royal commission when, on the question being put as to what the government's attitude would be in the event of any railway company refusing to accept the findings of the royal commission, he had immediately answered that if necessary legislative action would be taken.

Continuing his evidence, Mr. Thomas, as secretary of the 30 different conciliation boards of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, bore evidence to the fact that most companies had endeavored to meet them frankly and fairly.

Speaking of the right to strike, Mr. Thomas said he was entirely against the power of the strike being taken from the worker, as well as the right of the lock-out from the employer. He considered that such a ruling would lead to a very dangerous situation and that far from preventing industrial conflicts, the deprivation of the workman of his right to strike would lead to worse strikes than had hitherto taken place.

ARTIST'S HOME FOR SALE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema's house was offered for sale at the mart, Tokenhouse yard, by Messrs. Hampton & Sons. It is said that the artist spent more than £70,000 on the house. Bidding commenced at £20,000, and in 10 minutes rose to £30,000. There was no more bidding, so the property was withdrawn.

HERVE CASE IS UP
IN ITALIAN HOUSE

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME, Italy.—Directly on the assembling of the Italian Parliament an interpellation was made of the prime minister concerning the expulsion of M. Herve from Italy, when he traveled to Rome recently for the purpose of addressing an international anti-war meeting. The interpellation was supported by the Liberals, but received no satisfactory answer from M. Giolitti, who contented himself with quoting in justification an antiquated paragraph of the constitution.

JACOBINE RESIDENCE BOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)
OXFORD, Eng.—Sir Sothorn Holland has purchased an old Jacobine residence on the Cotswold hills close to Burford. It is of a style of architecture peculiar to the Cotswolds, being built of stone with multilined windows and stone slab roof, and containing a number of panelled rooms and two staircases. The gardens have old stone walls and yew hedges. The family of the present tenant have farmed the property for nearly 150 years.

DUMA ELECTS PROGRESSIST

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—Prince Urusoff, Progressist, has been elected vice president and M. Dimitrink, a Conservative Democrat, secretary of the Duma. The members of the Duma received, standing, the message of thanks from the Emperor to the deputies, delivered by M. Rodzinko, who was recently received in audience by the Tsar.

UNITED IRISHWOMEN STRIVE
TO ADVANCE RURAL IRELAND

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ireland.—It has been seen by many observers that the whole face of rural Ireland has changed during the last 30 years, and this advancement in social conditions is making itself felt in every home in the country.

One sign of progress is to be seen in the establishment of the Society of United Irishwomen which has, under Mrs. Harold Lett's presidency, just held its second annual meeting. Being an organizing rather than an executive society, it reaches out to many different activities, drawing together women of many varying shades of opinion and culture, to work side by side for whatever social need is felt in their own particular neighborhood.

Its president believes that the needs of the child in rural Ireland should be put first, tender care being exercised as to its food, education, and training from earliest childhood. She described the success of some of the depots for a proper supply of milk, which have been established where they have been much wanted; another speaker, a member of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, which has been called the "big brother of the United Irishwomen," held out hope that in the near future there might be an increased milk production which would lower the price of milk for these dairies. Mr. Anderson thought that milk might be distributed to the cottagers and town dwellers on business lines, and these farmers would respond to an organized demand.

Miss Constance Pim, the secretary of the society, reported that the society is fast becoming a part of the national

life of rural Ireland, and that its message is peace, unity, and goodwill, which is being carried into many remote places, bringing interest and activity instead of idleness.

REICHSTAG DEBATE
UPON PRICE OF FOOD
AWAKENS INTEREST

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—The defeat by 174 votes to 140 of the motion proposed by the Socialists expressing the disagreement of the Reichstag with the policy of the imperial chancery, brought the debate on the rise in the price of food to a close.

Although the debate in itself has not resulted in anything very definite as regards the question under discussion, it has aroused more than usual interest owing to the fact that it is the nearest approach to anything yet experienced in Germany in the nature of a vote of censure.

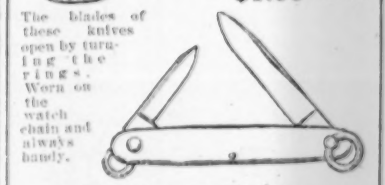
The question was raised last spring as to whether discussions on interpellations, followed by a motion which would show whether the Reichstag agreed or disagreed with the policy of the government, should not be allowed. It was ultimately decided that such discussions should be allowed. As a result, the Socialists made use of the new standing orders in the manner referred to above.

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THE HOME FORUM

PASSAU ONCE A COLONY OF THE ROMANS

PASSAU is the last German town before you pass the Austrian frontier on the way to Vienna. It is situated mainly on a narrow rocky promontory between the Danube, rolling down from the Black Forest, and the Inn, from the Tyrolean Alps and Bavarian highlands. There is also another, but much smaller river, the Bohemian pine forests, the Ilz, joining in here. It is black from the peat and for a little distance its waters remain black and mix slowly with the gray of the Danube.

In olden days there was a Roman colony at the meeting of the rivers. Later on Passau became the seat of a very powerful bishop who fortified the town and kept a strong body of soldiers there. By purchase or conquest their power grew and little by little their domains and sphere of influence extended till at one time it reached beyond Linz. Some of the fortifications still remain, both along the banks of the rivers and in the two forts of Oberhausen and Neiderhausen. This last was given by the grateful townspeople to the artist, F. Wagner, who painted a series of historical pictures for the Passau Rathaus. In the town the streets are narrow and there are still to be seen strong iron shutters and beautiful grilles, reminiscent of olden times.

The bishops of Passau are mentioned in the Nibelungen legend, where the then bishop is supposed to be Krimhilda's uncle and to accompany her on her journey when she goes down the Danube as a bride to marry King Etzel, known to history as Attila, King of the Huns. At Passau was signed in 1552 a treaty giving freedom of worship to the Lutherans. Across from Passau on the other side of the Inn and the Ilz are suburbs, called respectively Innstadt and Ilzstadt, nestled under wooded hills, where are many attractive walks well marked out, as they usually are in Germany.

There is perhaps no fallacy so common and deluding as the imagination that we can understand another man's system of thought and feeling by looking at it from the outside, without having entered into and abode in it, and learned experimentally its true nature and character.—Coleridge.

Henry James speaks of "a state that marked most sharply how poor you might become when you minded so much the absence of wealth."

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(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
RIVER VIEW AT PASSAU, BAVARIA, GERMANY

WHEN THE PRESS IS MAKING NEWSPAPERS

THE big rolls of paper that are delivered day by day at the press room of a large newspaper look much like huge cannon firecrackers. The ends are pasted over for protection with bright red paper, which adds to the semblance, and when one watches them set in action, amid the seeming tangle of machinery that makes up one of the up-to-date printing presses, there goes with the hint of powder and screams the happy thought that here is a weapon against all wrong which yet can harm none but work only good when in the right hands.

The sight of one of these enormous presses at work is so overwhelming that one can think of nothing to surpass it but the bigness of Niagara. The comparison is helped out by the steady, swift rolling of the paper over the press and down the end as if it were indeed water flowing endlessly through rapids and descending a final cliff. At the rear the paper is white and the broad surface is without exaggeration as wide as many a considerable stream of water. These broad ribbons of white swiftly disappear under the eager counter motion of the black rollers, and weave an intricate subterranean course, as it appears to one standing to observe somewhat above the top of the machinery. Then at the nearer end the paper appears again, welling up from below, but no longer in its pristine fairness. Now it is all closely set with marvelous black marks and pictures that flow all together and increase the impression of a rushing current. Down over the front of the press it flows now in two streams and out from under some magical black fingers there drop into the receptacle on either side, at the rate of perhaps 1000 a minute, newspapers all pasted and cut and folded, each of which a fraction of a second before was spotless white paper.

But now there is a retarding of the swift, easy flow, and presently the press is stopped. The seemingly endless rolls of paper have been exhausted and fresh ones are put in place. Many yards of the paper already on the press are torn away inside and out and carried off by armfuls to the waste, eventually to be made all over again into paper. Men creep into the tangle of rollers, the wheels, levers, belts and cogs, and strip away every shred of white. Then on top at the back one straight white edge remains and a swish of the paste brush prepares it to hold fast to the

edge of the new roll. The press is started slowly and the new paper is guided by hand carefully over the final precipice at the end, where the double stream appears. As soon as it is seen to be running smoothly then the speed increases and again there is the roaring and the pouring and the steady piling up of newspapers—1000 per minute.

The leaves that are shed from the rushing activities of this marvelous organization of steel and iron bear the

Some Mistakes Corrected

A book compiled by Nathan Haskell Dole recounts some of the mistakes we make in supposed historical facts, in quotations, in pronunciation and the like. It has many bits of out-of-the-way information including the following:

In the English rendering of Ruth iv. 7, 8, it reads: "A man plucked off his shoe and gave it to his neighbor: and this was a testimony in Israel. Therefore the kinsman said unto Boaz, Buy it for thee. So he drew off his shoe." The Hebrew word *nagal* is said to mean "sandal only when it is followed by *regil*, the foot. When it stands by itself it means glove. The German word *glove* illustrates this, for *hand-schuh* means "hand shoe." Therefore the token given in the passage cited was really a glove.

The passage from the New Testament "Be ye, therefore, wise as serpents, and harmless as doves," should read "simple as doves" as the Greek word really means unmix, therefore guileless.

"Evil communications corrupt good manners" was probably cited by Paul as an already familiar proverb, for it was written by Meander, the Grecian comic poet.

Optimism

New merchant—How big an "ad" would you advise?

Advertising man—That depends on how many tons of customers your store front will sustain. You wouldn't want them to break through into the cellar, of course!—Electric Traction.

Yet, since we are not grand, Oh, not at all, and as for cleverness, That may or may not be—it is well For us to be as happy as we can! —Jean Ingelow.

PEACE IN RIGHTEOUSNESS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MORTALS are always seeking peace, but many of them are forgetting the words of a wise King of Israel who wrote that "righteousness and peace have kissed each other." If we should seek righteousness with single purpose peace would follow; but too often we go at the question wrong end first and sigh for peace with no adequate concept of the footsteps leading to it.

The highest Christianity does not promise to give us what we want but rather helps us to want what is right. So if we look for peace through gratified selfishness we look in vain. It is right to want peace; but we cannot expect it until we earn it, and the whole lesson of human living points to self-surrender as the gateway to peace.

What peace pray, comes from getting our own way at cost of others? Temporary exultation follows, perhaps, but never peace. What rest is found in gratified vanity? What serenity in personal ambitions? What tranquillity in popularity or pride or display? All these things lead us into unrest and add pretense to pretense, care to care. All are goals to drive us in the end out of the very bogs into which they have led us. Very often what we think we want proves to be not what we want when we get it, and the experience itself teaches us what we could have learned earlier if we had been willing, in the lessons of Christianity.

While humanity has explored in its search for peace every highway and by-way of selfishness, the serene record of

Holy Writ has been constantly declaring to the ages: "Great peace have they which love thy law; and nothing shall offend them"; and "O that thou hadst hearkened to my commandments! then hadst thou peace as a river and thy righteousness as the waves of the sea." Christ Jesus, he who subdued sin, death, and all things worldly and evil, was heralded as the Prince of Peace; and his great disciple Paul knew well the fruit of the Spirit to be peace. Human nature strays into self-indulgence and wonders why it misses the way of peace; not knowing that all things material are necessarily restless because transitory and that nothing less than the eternal holds any element of peace.

Many of us have missed the way of peace because we have not learned that good thoughts and good things are the only things worth having; we have not learned that religion and life are one and inseparable. Too many of us believe life to be one thing and religion another, or in other words, we believe we can truly live without religion. This, for one thing, because we have frequently a very mistaken sense of religion; and, for another, because many of us believe somewhat in the popular adage that to be good means to be lonesome. The rule for right-living cannot be found outside the highest Christian teaching; and when it is found, through the Science of Christianity, it brings man to God as the source of true peace.

So it is discovered that true religion is only a matter of understanding God and that "being good" is just obeying

Lord, oft I come unto Thy door,
But when Thou openest it to me,
Back to the dark I shrink once more,
Away from light and Thee.

Lord, oft some gift of Thee I pray;
Thou givest bread of finest wheat;
Empty I turn upon my way,
Counting a stone more sweet.

Thou bid'st me speed; then sit I still;
Thou bid'st me stay; then do I go;
Lord, make me Thine in deed and will,
And ever keep me so!
—Lizette Woolworth Reese.

Mr. Morgan's private art gallery in the rear of his home on Madison avenue, New York, is soon to receive from the financier's residence at Prince's Gate, England, the 10 famous paintings known as the "Grasse Fragonards."—Bellman.

Primrose Path of Letters

WHAT is imagined by the uninitiated to be the flower-carpeted road traveled by those who earn their bread by writing will doubtless, as a matter of fact, always have more thorns than roses for the feet of the wayfarers, says the Dial. A rather well known writer of our acquaintance received a letter, such as probably many other prominent writers have received, asking, as if it were the simplest thing in the world, advice that would enable the ingenious correspondent to become a successful author.

Unintentionally diverting as this letter was, an even more amusing one, addressed likewise to a person known in the literary world, is printed in Public Libraries. "Pardon this intrusion upon your time," it begins, "but seeing your likeness in a magazine and reading some of your articles prompts me to ask a favor of you and if it is you will write me a short article on 'The Novels of Maurice Hewlett.' I know you will think me very presumptuous but it will be no exertion for you and will be granting a great favor."

America and Japan

In 1854 Mantaro Matsuzaki, the feudal government commissioner specially appointed by the Shogun to meet the first American envoy whose hand knocked open the exclusive portal of the long-secluded island empire, rose on the deck of the American flagship and embraced Commodore Perry, saying "Japan and America, one heart."

Since this memorable meeting more than half a century has elapsed; and during that period America extended her helpful hand toward Japan with a zeal that could be expected only from "the one and common heart." Great indeed was the benefit bestowed by that friendly hand, as evidenced in the successful colonization work in Hokkaido, under American design in the northernmost region, and the development of sugar industry, in Formosa, the southernmost extremity, through the indirect guidance of the American professors in Hokkaido. Thus from the sub-arctic to the tropical regions, Japan owes to America aids for the opening and enlightenment of almost every branch of industry and culture. Japan's gratitude at these aids is unbounded.—The Musashino (Tokio).

From "Hills of the Lord"

That is the mountains' secret
Age-hidden in their breast;
"God's peace is everlasting."
Are the dream words of their rest.

He hath made them the haunt of beauty.

The home elect of His grace;

He spreadeth His mornings on them,

His sunsets light their face.

—William Channing Gannett.

Fifteen thousand miles of motion picture films were exported from the United States in the year ending with June, and nearly 3000 miles were imported, says the Indianapolis News.

Today's Puzzle

My first is often soft and fine,
And hard when wet, not dry;
My second's costly small and bright
Or towering grand and high.
My whole is used to build a house
And can't be gnawed by any mouse.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Raincoat.

Holiness

HOLINESS is no exceptional privilege to which only the inner circle of God's favorites are admitted. It is the right of all His children. It is no height to be reached only by some few . . . of rare endurance and daring; it is the highway to the Father's house. It is ours by inheritance, the blessed portion of goods that falleth to us. Holiness is the natural life of our new birth. . . . If I am the child of God, all the wisdom and love and righteousness of the Father, all the great salvation which is in Christ and him crucified, all the energies of the Holy Spirit, all the arrangements of the daily life are mine to administer to my holiness.—Mark Guy Pearce.

ART AND THE AVERAGE OBSERVER

THAT the arts have each a distinct language, conveying ideas in a different way than by words, is what the artists tell us. The graphic expression that "he who runs may read," is quite as emphatic when applied to painting. A thing told in picture so that he who runs may see were plain indeed. The trouble is that most of us are too much inclined to look at pictures running, and to quarrel with them because they do not yield up their secrets at a glance. Not only in our rapid transit through galleries abroad, but in the home galleries now and again—if we are so fortunate as to live in a town that collects pictures—we make the great mistake of thinking that a picture which cost the artist years of thought and loving aspiration can be seen and understood in five minutes.

Indeed, is not five minutes a high average of time given to a single picture by the average tourist of galleries?

One remembers being invited to visit a gallery by a friend who said, "We will look at one room only." This recalled guiltily the method pursued till then, which was to go through the whole gallery once a week. But it is plain to do one well-arranged room in one hour or two is better than to mix the pictures up in a general survey. Each room expresses some single school or style of painting, with some exceptions.

But even the best planned room in any museum affords altogether too great an extravagance of beauty. Nature is rarely so lavish, save in the crowning repetitions of the same kind of flowers or trees. Rarely do we find individual wonders so closely packed out of doors as they are in galleries. Every great work of art is worth a room all to itself, and the pity of modern civilization is that we do not find

Colloquialisms

Ayres' little books on English use and pronunciation are familiar to many people who care about good English, and yet there is one point made by this critic of our linguistic good manners—finding them so often questionable as to their goodness—which perhaps few have noticed. Certainly from the colloquial habits of most humans this distinction has not often been heeded. It is this: Such a contradiction as "fill" or "you'll," is called good colloquial use. This means that people of refinement, good taste, habitually elegant speech, use these contractions of the verb. But "you can't" or "aren't" or even "won't" are not good use, because they involve more than the verb. The word "not" is, of course, an adverb, and to mingle it with the verb in the familiar habit of most speakers is counted inelegant.

This leads to another point of bad use which, self-evidently bad, is yet persisted in by many people who in general speak good English. It is the use of the contraction "Aren't I?" most often heard in this question. This is used with a vague sense that the vulgar "Ain't I?" is worse; but really "ain't" was once as good use as "can't" or "won't" or "aren't," as a survey of old classics hints. "Aren't I?" has no authority or logical rightness whatever, since no one would say "I are." The correct, "Am I not?" sounds over nice, no doubt, to those who say "Aren't I?" but "Am I not?" is for the cultivated ear one of the shibboleths of culture. He who says "Am I not?" may be trusted with the English language and with the spoons.

For men soon change and quickly fail; but Christ remaineth forever and standeth by us firmly to the end.—Thomas a Kempis.

One Educational Change in Philippines

Describing the work of industrial schools in the Philippines a writer in the Philippine Craftsman says:

In the Philippines the social conditions and the local distribution of the population are such that until recent years practically the only children who ever saw the inside of a school room were those who never engaged in any manual labor of any sort—children from the better-to-do families of barrios and municipalities who led a life of absolute ease, depending upon their servants for every stroke of manual labor that had to be done. It was not even uncommon for a servant to be required for carrying the pupils' books to and from school.

Naturally the pupil living under such conditions secured a one-sided education. He could spin fine theories and philosophize most astutely, but his practical knowledge of things in general was apt to be nil. The present system of education has opened the schoolhouse door to rich and poor alike; but the fact that the mass of the population live in groups (barrios) precludes the possibility of the pupil's getting at home the same work and experience enjoyed by the average farmer boy all over Europe and the United States. Recognizing this fact, American schools have provided such industrial instruction as may have the effect of meeting the deficit.

This day be bread and peace my lot;
All else beneath the sun
Thou know'st it best bestowed or not,
And let Thy will be done.
—Alexander Pope.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, December 21, 1912

The Business Situation

AMONG the several sections of the country, from which reliable statistics bearing on the business situation are at hand, there is not one but reports an increase in trade as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Taken in the aggregate only a dozen of the more than 120 cities comprising those in the canvass display a smaller volume of business than in the corresponding period of 1911, and seventeen cities give their present trade status as identical with that of twelve months ago. So much at present is known, but how about the future, asks the business man.

Although it avails little to say that because general business as yet has paid practically no more regard to tariff revision talk than it did before election it will not recognize the contingency of legislation at all, the impetus under which business is now going forward makes what little slowing-up there may be almost imperceptible.

Mr. Morgan's testimony before the committee investigating the so-called money trust in Washington has attracted wide interest, and Wall street's attitude toward what was brought out seems to reflect the sentiment that the mode of bringing about large financing operations—or in other words, Mr. Morgan's methods—is not necessarily to be considered harmful to the country at large.

Buying movements of the products of leading industries are always hopeful signs, and purchases now being made on a large scale by some of the railroads, involving steel rails to an amount sufficient to keep mills busy well into next year, help to promote and sustain a fully warranted optimism of the future of business.

Boston's Continuation Schools

SCHOOLS for "working people conducted during working hours," in which the pupils are employees of men and corporations with social vision and administrative shrewdness combined, have, in Boston, come to stay. From the first step taken in 1909 down to the present time a sufficiently large minority of merchants and manufacturers has backed the school authorities to make certain that the experiment would have a fair trial. Now the difficulty is not in getting human material on which to work nor appropriations for the teaching staff, but rather how to provide facilities for doing the work that is urgently requested. The truth of the matter is that it cannot be done in the present continuation school headquarters, which are badly placed, poorly lighted, adjacent to noise-producing factors and without proper storage facilities for necessary supplies. A flourishing, practical, much-appreciated form of education is handicapped. How? Because the city has not yet given it the right site, plant or chance for growth.

On a quiet back street of the down-town business district, on a site that is accessible, central, and not expensive, a new building for this school suitably designed should rise and be given generous equipment at taxpayers' expense. More than that, in the way of furnishings, should be the free-will testimony of local merchants and manufacturers to the admitted benefits they have received from training given their employees in the manners, morals and the technique of their several callings. For evidence on this point is cumulative. The disciplined, trained worker earns more for his or her employer, as well as for himself or herself. Purely on grounds of self-interest the mercantile interests of the city can aid the superintendent of this school and the higher educational officials in an effort to make contemporary education serviceable to the adult as well as to the child, to the person prematurely conscripted into industrial and commercial life as well as to youth whose kindred give him a free course of study from grammar school on through the professional school.

A PORTLAND (ORE.) contemporary recommends that the next vacancy on the municipal bench be filled by a woman. Time was when this would be regarded as a touch of humor, but that time has passed. A few years hence the touch of humor may be found in the fact that women were so long excluded from the judiciary.

IT APPEARS that a check for \$6, and not a certificate of uninterrupted party fealty, will be the principal test of admission to the coming Republican dinner in Washington. This, perhaps, will insure a larger attendance.

THIS, of course, is again the time of year when it is quite in order to raise the question whether the day is longer toward evening or the night is shorter toward morning.

Clean Journalism's Widening Influence

WHETHER or not the suffrage publications in existence at present, and the new fortnightly to be issued in New York city in January, shall be sooner or later supplemented with a daily, we have no doubt that a daily newspaper representative of the best thought of the women enlisted in the equal franchise movement would prove a valuable, as it would be a welcome, acquisition to the cause of clean journalism. That cause, as matters stand, is prospering beyond the anticipations of its most sanguine friends of a few years ago. It has been essential in all the stages of its growth that it should be fostered primarily in the home circle; if now, in the sturdy vigor of its youth, it shall find pronounced championship among so large and important an element of American homemakers as those to be found in the suffrage ranks, its arms will be strengthened and its progress accelerated.

But, aside from this, it is as remarkable as it is gratifying to observe the growth of clean journalism sentiment in the journalistic field, and, better still, to note the results. Four short years have worked wonders in this respect. Save in rare instances, little thought or attention, or space, was given by the American press to the morals or ethics of journalism when The Christian Science Monitor came into being, or for a considerable time afterward. Today the very reverse of this is true. The newspaper of average standing that does not now treat with frequency journalistic morals and ethics,

that does not aim to establish professional ideals, or strive in a measure to live up to those already established, is the exception. Having entered into the domain of morals and ethics in the professional field, the step toward their general acceptance and application has been natural and easy. Consequently there is a much higher tone today than there was not very long ago to all forms of newspaper discussion. The moral and ethical side of every question is receiving greater and more intelligent consideration. The youthful aspirants for journalistic place and prominence, whether in newspaper office or in college, are learning lessons differing very widely in some respects from those taught beginners in the profession a generation or even a decade ago.

All this is very pleasing and very encouraging, but it does not serve to veil from us the fact that the movement toward higher ideals and greater achievements in journalism has only begun. The public as well as the newspapers has much to learn before the end toward which clean journalism is aiming can be attained. It is enough for the present, however, that such headway as we have touched upon here may be recorded; the outlook is full of promise for greater cleanliness in every avenue of thought and in every department of activity than the earth has yet known.

ON A SIX months' trip such as a Bostonian banker is about to take to South America to pave the way for establishing more direct banking connections with South American centers, a great deal can be learned and done. The lack of banking facilities has always been regarded as one of the chief obstacles, next to the absence of a merchant marine the chief obstacle, to the development of trade relations between the United States and Latin America. The announcement is very welcome that a representative New Englander, on behalf of a representative New England bank, is going down to investigate, since the present conjunction when all eyes are fixed on Latin America in anticipation of the opening of the Panama canal, is a most auspicious one for Boston and other Atlantic ports. Possibly this representative may find that the tendency has been to look too long and too closely at the vastness of European interests, at the highly developed banking and shipping facilities of the British, the Germans, the French, the Italians, the Spaniards and not deeply enough into the opportunities of the southern continent. But we think he will most certainly find that, of all the elements necessary for successful business dealings with Latin Americans, the most necessary is personal contact.

That trip heralding, in a way, the contemplated voyage around South America of a number of New England business men under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, promises to help open new vistas to New England manufacturers on the basis of specialization in place of that generalization on Latin-American conditions which, by its inconclusiveness, has failed to hold public interest. It is only personal investigation on the spot that will show the secret of successful trade relations with Latin America to be a willingness to understand, as far as possible, the character of Latin Americans and to make concessions to their individuality, their customs, their taste. A good knowledge of Spanish and Portuguese is far more valuable to the foreigner as teaching him what not to say than as a vehicle for commercial propaganda. New England reserve should come in as a valuable factor as well as New England deliberateness, for one of the sine qua nons of doing business with Latin America is a complete revision of time values as understood by the average American. That banking interests are giving evidence of reaching out toward the great continent to the southward is cause for congratulation for the American business world. It is some earnest, in particular, that Boston and New England are awakening to their opportunities.

Mr. Mellen's Letter and His Railroad

THE function of the newspaper as a forum in which public issues are debated prior to settlement by Legislatures and by courts is shown in the controversy to which President Mellen has just contributed his formal letter. Journals most hostile to him will give full publicity to his words because it is the only prudent policy for the times. The journalist, as a news-vender, provides the arena in which the contest is waged; and later, as critic and judge, also often virtually enters the fray as a combatant. Realizing that prior to assembling of New England's Legislatures it would be well to get the ear of the public, Mr. Mellen has stated his side of the case with a vigor and definiteness of attack on his critics which indicates that he realizes the seriousness of the situation. It may be questioned whether he has not credited too much of the opposition to alleged influence constantly exerted by a minority of Boston & Maine shareholders and their legal adviser. Conditions of public sentiment in Connecticut and Rhode Island at the present time are not to be accounted for in that way, even admitting that the explanation holds for Massachusetts. Federal and state commissions have rendered recent reports that can hardly be set aside by assuming that the condition which confronts the New York and New Haven road is the result of a conspiracy.

With much that Mr. Mellen says about the peculiar traffic conditions of New England as related to regions beyond the Hudson and across the Dominion border, there can be only assent. Nor is the verdict different on what he has to say about the theoretical desirability of having New England face its rival sections as a unit in matters of transportation. Where Mr. Mellen and his critics differ is as to the practical outcome of the experiment so far as it has been tried.

Settlement of the dispute, as Mr. Mellen says, will not be fairly attained until anger and resentment pass, and the essential facts, pro and con, are laid before the people. In the long run, candor and honesty and fair play will doubtless prove most profitable even pecuniarily, for all concerned. The public cannot wisely decree policies running counter to world-trends in economics and state activity. The New Haven road cannot prudently resist fullest disclosure of the ultimate seat of authority within its administrative circle and the precise effect which its attempted and partially realized monopoly has had upon New England's producers and consumers. On the first of these points evidence now being taken by the Pujo committee is illuminating. On the second, experts now exist whose training and experience in similar investigations fit them to pronounce a verdict. Besides there is the evidence of shippers and passengers, with their memories of competitive days and rates.

New England and South America

Senatorial Seniority and Precedence

SENIORITY, as the term is understood and recognized in the United States Senate, relates to length of service in that body. One has to serve one's time in the upper house of Congress, and in the lower house for that matter, before one is advanced to posts of prominence and importance. The rule is a good one, providing other things are equal. But it often operates to bestow precedence where, on the ground of merit, precedence is not altogether deserved; it also at times serves only to retard the natural progress of members of the chamber who have everything in their favor save length of service. It is one of the phases of what is known as "senatorial courtesy" that those senators long in the harness shall be permitted to occupy not only the leading committee chairmanships, but to get in the way of the "younger" members in the bodies of those committees.

A few years ago a western senator undertook to overturn the traditions of the Senate in this and other respects. His claim was that his personality cut no figure in the case whatever; that it was the state he represented that should be considered, and that that state was entitled to just as much consideration when represented by a young member as it was when represented by an old one. This senator did not succeed in breaking down any of the established customs. He soon ceased to believe that it was possible for him, single-handed, to do so. He was a Republican, and he had to deal with a Republican Senate. The traditions of the upper house are now to be subjected to another test. The younger Democratic members have, it is understood, united on the proposition that they must have greater recognition in the next Congress than has been granted juniors heretofore. They are not complaining particularly about the chairmanships, although they are not quite reconciled to the monopolization of those posts by the older members; their special contention at present is that after the seniors have been allowed to select chairmanships respectively from any of the committees to which they are entitled they should be obliged to give up their membership on other important committees and take less desirable assignments, thus opening the way for the younger men.

This seems reasonable, but it is a contention that has weight for an altogether different reason. Reasonableness has never shattered a senatorial tradition. The younger senators have now on their side, at all events, a much stronger argument; that is, they have numbers. After March 4 the younger Democratic members will greatly outnumber the older. They will have it in their power to dominate their party representation and, it is believed, they will be able to take control of the Senate organization. There is this point to be considered, however: These junior senators are likely to be senior senators in the future. They cannot overlook this important fact, and if they give it sober thought, it is quite probable that they will not become as radical as they might be if they looked only to present opportunity. It will be all the more interesting to see what they will do.

WHEN a man wishes to inform himself of a subject, no matter what it may be, provided it be of serious interest to himself and others, he prepares himself by a long course of observation and study. If his subject be one that can be handled in a purely literary way, he submits himself to long and laborious reading, digesting and comparison. This perhaps is easier really than to acquaint oneself with the actual life and thoughts of a people, yet this latter seems to offer no terrors to visitors to a country, whose stay must perforce be very short. Of how much real value, then, can be the "impressions" and observations of travelers or visitors in a foreign country? The question applies to all lands and to those that visit them for a few months and then are persuaded to give their impressions. These may be very interesting, no doubt, and are sometimes fairly painstaking, but what after all can the visitor know of that whereof he speaks? In a French book, we believe written by Jules Verne, we are told of two newspaper correspondents that traveled through Russia to the scene of certain disturbances. They went on the same train but unknown to each other, in different carriages and on opposite sides of the train and the land on one side of the line was flat, while that on the other side was hilly. One correspondent wrote back to his paper that Russia was one vast plain and the other sent home an interesting description of the extremely mountainous character of Russian geography. The story at all events carries its moral, whether Verne drew too much on a florid imagination or not. Like to the two journalists that saw different views are the foreign visitors that come to a country for a little and then draw conclusions.

There is a certain strange fascination that hasty deduction possesses for men otherwise of a tender conscience. It is so easy to say that the inhabitants of a country are very hospitable, or very democratic, or very fond of pickled cabbage, and base that statement on what has been an accidental circumstance and rather a brief one at that. Then, too, the warm glow of comforts experienced may lead one to overlook the comforts not experienced. It is not what a people say, it is what they feel that goes to make their history and seldom gets into the notebooks. In five minutes one can hear more than enough talk; in five years one may have begun to prepare oneself for understanding the feelings and habits of thought of a people. Yet men go to a country, stay there for a couple of months, go home and, woe betide the innocent readers, write books, not about what they have seen but what they think that they have seen. The ractise reaches its quintessence when the visitor has left the new shores he proceeds to give some of his conclusions even before he has been strained through the impartial fingers of the editor and the proofreader. His conclusions are free and bold and many; perhaps it is not his fault and he has been over persuaded by those that are not seriously in search of an opinion. However that may be, kindly as is the intention of many that visit and write of countries other than their own, great as may be the amenity with which they are kind enough to express themselves, the fact remains that in many cases opinions that according to no standard of accuracy can have much value, are for a moment at least given a value that must later be taken away.

ECONOMY in living, also, seems to be more or less of a local issue. In a western city, for example, high school girls are counseled not to allow the cost of their lunches to exceed 30 cents. An effort is being made in another part of the United States to bring the cost of school lunches down to 5 cents.

Visitors and Their Impressions